HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,114—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10360	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6910
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	6570
30th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6538
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,293	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

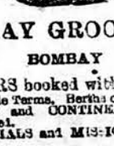
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevallier, to sail on or about the 5th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bruttell	3,106	20th Mar, 1904
AUSBRIA	R. Calladani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*SILESIA	L. de Stasio	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 930. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 670.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,763	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 23rd March, (with transhipment to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Dullimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CULNA," 2,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 1st March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

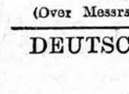
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—TRIESTE.



S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,030	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,030	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 330.

F. OROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA
Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 15.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALAGUE FREE.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

SPEED INDICATOR COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

☞ 2 PERFORMANCES ONLY. ☜

THE EDISON CINEMATOGRAPH Co.,

AT THE WATSON'S ANNEXE GARDEN HOTEL,

ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD, AND SATURDAY, THE 5TH MARCH, AT 9-15 P.M.

GRAND MOVING PICTURE EXHIBITION.

Come and see the finest and most perfect moving Pictures ever shown in Bombay.

Great variety of interesting

COMICAL and MAGICAL PICTURES.

Also many scenes from the ENGLISH, BOER and SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.

Admission: 1st Class (Reserved Seat) .....Rs. 4
" 2nd Class..... " 3
" 3rd Class..... " 2
Children Half Price.

Tickets can be obtained at the WATSON'S ANNEXE GARDEN HOTEL ONLY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE "COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND"

(National Association for supplying Female Medical aid and Instruction to the Women of India)

Will be held in the SECRETARIAT,

ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH MARCH, AT 5 P. M.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON will preside.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STATIONARY DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN-MADE PAPERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIAN-MADE PAPERS required by the Government of Mysore for the official year 1904-05 will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of Stationery, Mysore Government, Bangalore, at his office, up to 11th and 26th March, 1904, respectively. For further details, please refer to paras Nos. 282 and 283 Part II. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated 11th February, 1904.

G. HUME WRIGHT,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Mysore Government,

Bangalore, 18th February, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February, 1904.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are informed that the ANNUAL PRICE LIST will be ISSUED on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of June. A SPECIAL SUMMER CIRCULAR will be ISSUED on June 1st.

NOTICE
TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS AND LANDLORDS.

AS a number of our Constituents have expressed their desire for ELECTRIC CALL BELLS we have engaged several Electric Bell Fitters and will attend to all such Orders.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electric Engineers and Contractors.
Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., (NOW MERGED IN "ROYAL")

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.,
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE HUZUR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY and DELIVERY of:—

1. A 66 K. W. Seimn Three-phase Generator.
2. Bare Copper Wire.
3. High Tension Switch-board.

Specifications, General conditions and Form of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on application for the sum of Rs 10 (ten) which will not be returned. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Electric Installation" must be sent in on or before SATURDAY, the 15th of April, 1904.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST., C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Service who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, up to 1 P. M., of THURSDAY, 10th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY during the official years 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY and STORES of which samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where also Forms of Tender can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposits.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
For Superintendent of Stationery.

Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay, 22nd February, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1904.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling from POONA to WATHAR, during the Mahableshwar Season will, until further notice, be conveyed in Extra Carriages up to the limit of the Sleeping accommodation that can be provided in them, by the Mail Train LEAVING POONA DAILY at 19-15 and ARRIVING at WATHAR, at 23-53 until the 31st of March. From the 1st of April this Train will leave Poona at 19-50 and arrive Wathar at 0-24. Accommodation will be reserved in the Extra Carriages, in the order registered. When these Carriages are filled, room will be provided in the ordinary Train Carriages, as far as possible.

2. Passengers intending to travel by the Mail Train from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. Extra Carriages for First and Second Class Local Passengers to Wathar will also be attached, when required to the Poona Mixed Train leaving Poona at 2-20 and arriving Wathar at 4-8 daily up to the 31st of March. From the 1st April this Train will leave Poona at 17-40 and arrive Wathar at 23-54.

4. The extra Carriages conveying Passengers for Wathar by the Down Mail Train will be detached there, and First and Second Class Passengers will be permitted to occupy Carriages detached at that Station until day-light, free of charge.

5. A Dining Carriage will usually be run on the Down Mail Train from Poona to Wathar between the 1st of March and the 15th of June, 1904, and Dinner will be provided at a charge of Rs. 2-8-0 for each person. Liquors, Aerated waters, etc., will also be supplied at a fixed Tariff. The Dining Carriage will be attached to the Up Mixed Train leaving Wathar at 3-21 daily for Poona. Breakfast being provided in it on the journey up to 31st March. From 1st April this train will leave Wathar at 3-40.

6. First and Second Class Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 23rd February, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1904.

Offered at As. 12 per Shilling.

FOOLSCAP SIZE.

No.		Rs.	as.
31.	Week at an opening	1	2
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	3	6
42.	Half a page to a day	2	4
48.	Half a page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	2	10
41.	Whole page to a day	3	12

QUARTO SIZE.

34.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
33.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	8
49.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
44.	Half page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
43.	Whole page to a day	3	0
43.	Whole page to a day. Cloth	4	2

OCTAVO SIZE.

35.	Week at an opening	0	12
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	14
47.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	2
47.	Week at an opening	0	12
36.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
9.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	12
46.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	0

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IN AN
IMPERIAL FEDERATION,

by J. M. MACLEAN.

Formerly Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

A Paper read before the Society of Arts with Report of the Discussion.

LONGMANS GREEN & Co.,

32, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "WILDENFELS," No. 10-11 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 3rd March, 1904.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 1st March, 1904.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon, on 14th March, 1904.

The Bank to be fished is South West Choval Paar, estimated to contain thirteen millions very Fishable Oysters.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as last year. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India should travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes:—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben direct to Marichchikaddi.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TENDERS are invited for the PAINTING and COLOR WASHING of the Sailors' Home Building. Tenders should be submitted by 10-0 P. M., (Gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money. The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 500 with the Bank of Bombay as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

ARDESHER'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay, and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—CAMERA, Watson's Acme full plate, 3 double slides, lenses complete, nearly new, reasonable offers.—RATANJI PALLONJI MISTRI, 297, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—BOOTS and SHOES, etc., 10 to 15 per cent. less than Usual Price. Harness, Trunks, Kit Bags, etc., at 16 to 20 per cent. Sale to continue for 4 days only.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSHETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hayde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.; Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pallips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 16 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India carefully drawn from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

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NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0 (1 gallon) its. 150 nett. No. 1 (2 gallons) Rs. 200 nett. No. 10 (4 gallons) Rs. 250 nett. No. 3 (6 gallons) Rs. 300 nett.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is unnecessarily increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Baynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Veterinopinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD cost in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Oats, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jobbing in all its branches.

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DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that HUNTER'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £175,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Karachi,
Ceylon,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,	Madras,	Mauritius,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombasa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives the same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Newchang.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, as per arrangement to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
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CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy Luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandize, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 1,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

A QUALIFIED ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, for the Post of Divisional Engineer in the Indore State. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in large buildings. Applications, which should state qualifications and experience gained, will be received up to the 21st March. The successful applicant will be required to join by 1st April. Salary starting at Rs. 250 per mensem.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Chief Engineer, Indore State.

FOR SALE

A LIFE POLICY dated December, 1886, for Rs. 5,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld., Bombay. For particulars apply to

MAJOR C. CORDELL,
Davis Road, Lahore, Punjab.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH CUT GLASS GAS AND CANDLE CHANDELIERS, TERRA COTTA AND MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

By order of the Trustees of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sale-room Building, next to Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods consisting of 18 and 24 light cut glass candle chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 light gas chandeliers, gas arc lamps, spare chandelier parts, venetian glass, wall mirrors, majolica jardiniers with flower pots, centre-pieces, terra-cotta figures, &c.,

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, flatedware, crockery and glassware, sebon-zed cottage piano by Soundy & Co., windproof table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of N. G. Collins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sans-Souci, Victoria Road, Byculla (Mr. Sassoon's Bungalow) the very valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood, French-polished dining room, drawing room, office room, and bed room furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and others, elegant drawing room partition screen with fret work and mirror panels, rich glassware and crockery by Treacher, best electro-plated ware, majolic jardiniers with flower pots, sterling silver table ware, Persian and Brussels carpets, iron framed upright Grand piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, Chubbs' fire proof safe on stand, rubber-tyred comfortable vis-a-vis with patent Selby's axles in very good order, showy and fast young grey Arab horse, one handsome young brown Arab horse, sets of English leather harness, 25 volumes 9th edition Encyclopedia Britannica, engineering and other books, large number of English and Bussorah fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, rabbits and pigeons, large corrugated and wire fowl house, garden roller, half-plate camera, etc., the property of Mr. R. CHRISTIANSEN, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW ON THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL, KNOWN AS DEENA LODGE, (Dr. BAHADURJI'S BUNGALOW.)

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.

All that piece of freehold ground, admeasuring 5,039 sqr. yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow, cook-room, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ridge Road (at Malabar Hill, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 572, new No 2711, old survey No 2, and new survey No 7186, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No 3196 and street Nos. 11012, Ridge Road, and bounded on the east by the said Ridge Road, on the west by the property of Kursondas Madhavdas, on the north by the property of Nemchand Melaphand, and on the south by the property of Vibhocondas Atmaram,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, artistic, plain and carved, and English household furniture especially made to order, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Singapore cane furniture, Burmese open carved screen, large glass door almyrahs, English iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, a handsome strong English-built victoria on perch with C. spring by "Hooper" a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots; also a lot of historic and naval engraving, &c. &c., the property of Captain W. S. GOODRIDGE, R. N. C. I. E., Director, Royal Indian Marine, proceeding to Europe,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong comfortable well-built rubber-tyred buggy, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built Ralli cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong light English-build dog cart, by "Windover," in very good order.
1 grey arab horse, 15-1, 9 years, showy.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN SAFES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the consignee an invoice of eight large and small Australian safes.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1904.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders, or rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

SECURITIES—		
2½ 3-1 per cent. Consols	£33 1-16	= — 3-8
3 do. Rentes	£31 1-2	= —1
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£31 3-4	= + 1-3
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 1-2	= do
Spot in New York	53 1-3	= —1-3
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·48 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·36 3-4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8	= — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= ....
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8	= unchanged
SUGAR—		
German granulated 1st marks F.-M.	10 1-8	= + 1-16 steady
RUBBER—		
Para Rubber 4 6 = unchanged Sellers.		
RAPESEED—		
Yellow Guzerat A.-M. Sellers 35s.		= — 3d.
Yellow Cawnpore, A.-M. Sellers. 34s.		= — 6d.
Brown M.-J. Sellers, 32s.		= — 3d, Easier.
LINSEED—		
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers 33s. 1-2d.		= — 3d.
COFFEE—		
Coffee in New York 6 11-16 unchanged.		
ARRIVALS—		
Steamers Massilia and Ider.		

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,020,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 8·00 plus 20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed firmer. Actual stock of Cotton in Liverpool 609,000.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·95	7·94	7·94
+ 38	+ 37	+ 38
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·95	7·93	7·91
+ 36	+36	+33
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
7·69	6·68	6·50
+34	+25	+20

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	15,000
Do. last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	15·35 plus 25
Futures, month of March	15·95 plus 37
Do. do. July	15·12 plus 31

In New Orleans—

Spot	4 7-8 plus 5-8
Futures, month of May	15·41 plus 61
Do. do. August	15·16 plus 65
Tone at close	steady.
Egyptian	9 3-16 plus 1-16

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, February 29th, 1904:—

Cotton	14,318 bales.
Wheat	16,859 cwts.
Linseed	21,615 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,514 "
Gingellyseed	9,166 "
Poppyseed	496 "
Groundnuts	2,375 "
Castorseed	1,125 "
Rice	39,475 "
Myrabolams	12,381 "
Cottonseed	7,305 "
Mowrasee	Nil
Gram	1,393 "
Joowar	6,850 "
Maize	2,690 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Malta" from Australia.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,03,435
Gold Coin	" 28,50,000

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Peninsular" from London.

Silver Bullion	" 2,33,256

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.....1s. 4 1-16d to 3-32.

Bank Demand.....1s. 4 3-32d

Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 5-16d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d	
French Francs	8	do	do	.....	171 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	.....	139 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	.....	133
Shanghai	30	do	do	.....	189
Japan	30	do	do	.....	Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 96·15
1st Settlement 3th March	" 96·15
2nd do. 30th do.	" 96·14

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England	quiet	3rd Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do	25th Feb.	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do	21st Jan.	7 do.
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7 do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Do. Forward	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0
Do. Forward	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quite.			
Ready	5	13	0
Castorseed—Tone quite.			
Ready	21	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	29	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	8	0
Yellow Hinghenghat ...	32	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30-8
Club No. 1 "	"	30
Hard Red "	"	25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.

Estimated sales ..... 7,000 bales.

Imports ..... 3,000 "

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June,
7·95	7·93	7·90
× 1	+ 1	× 1
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7·94	7·93	7·70
× 1	+ 2	+ 1
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	
6·85	6·48	
—2	—2	

COTTON.—The market opened firm following home advices, and quotations are partially raised Rs. 1 to 2 The business reported at Colaba is moderate and the tone at the close is easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	238	224	216	March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	259	227	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	239	227	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	256	249	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)		240	232	do
Jalgaum do.		242	234	do
Khandwa do.		252	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	260	253	...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)				do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	256	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	255	258	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	301	291	231	March
Do. (M. G.)				
Bhownugger (M. G ...	270	260	...	May
Do. M.G. ...	266	256	...	do
Mutia (M. G.)	247	233	...	March.
Dharwar (S.-G		272	...	May.
Western		261	...	do.

SHARES.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1275
Manockjee Petit Mills	1910
New Mopossil Co	492 1-2
Iapty Valley Railway	412 1-2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the Name and Address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOMINY—February 21st, at Barnesbeg, Dar Hag, the wife of George H. Dominy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BANYARD—HARPER—February 24th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R W H Stuart, William Doonaire Banyard to Mattie E. Harper, daughter of Mrs. A. J. Bolton, Calcutta.

HICKEY—MURRAY—February 24th, at Kurnowl, Bleyney Hickey, of Tatarea, Chumarari, to Florence Wilhelmina, daughter of Francis Murray, Kurnowl, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

WOOD—February 29th, Frederick Stephen Wood, late of Hatouri Factory, Tirhoot, aged 49 years 11 months 16 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 11-23m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-20a.

Bank Holiday.

Bombay Extra Races.

John Roberts' Billiard match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p. m.

Concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 9 15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nera will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 A. M. on the 4th instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 10 A. M. to-day.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis Bandmaster, commencing at 3 30 p.m. to-day:—

Valse	Rose	Marais.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Gavotte	Belle Vue	Perdue.
Selection	The Frenchmaid	Slaughter.
Intermezzo	Cavalliera Rusticana	Mascagni.
Selection	The Orchid	Godfray.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p.m., today:—

March	The Black Horse	Hume.
Overture	Norma	Bellini.
Valse	Eldorado	Royle.
Selection	The Orchid	Godfray.
Polka	The Handywan	Coote.
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Lizzie
Galop	Vivat	Ziko

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Finch charged Dagdoo Pandoo, a cart driver with stealing a copper pot of the value of Rs. 8, the property of one Mahadoo Babaji, who resides at Oomercarry. The evidence showed that about 1 o'clock on Monday morning the complainant was aroused from his sleep by something knocking against him and on getting up saw the accused in the room with a copper pot in his hand. The complainant caught the thief and raised an alarm which brought the police on the scene. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mariambee, a Mahomedan woman, was charged with assaulting Hassambee, another Mahomedan woman. Mr. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Samson, pleader, for the accused. It appeared that the complainant had lent some money and clothes to the accused. On the 18th ultimo she asked for them, but the accused denied having received the property. An altercation ensued and was followed by an assault, in which complainant was knocked down and became unconscious. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted her on the evidence and fined her Rs. 15. The fine if paid was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

ASSAULTING A WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Hemsworth charged Abdul Bukridin, a Mahomedan weaver, with causing hurt to his wife Sherifa by means of a knife. The evidence showed that the complainant left the accused's protection about three months ago owing to his ill-treatment and went to reside with her mother. On Saturday night last the accused went to his mother-in-law's house to fetch his wife back. He was then under the influence of liquor. He asked his wife to return to his house, She declined to do so when the accused assaulted her with a knife inflicting three wounds on her forehead and three slight cuts on her right arm. The complainant's sister interfered and the accused was eventually disarmed and made over to the police. The accused pleaded drunkenness. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

FATAL FALL.—In Imambara Road, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Hassanbhoy Dhanji, a Khoja, aged twenty years, residing with his parents on the third storey of a house in Imambara Road. The evidence showed that the deceased was a musician and occasionally performed at theatres. He was addicted to drink. On Monday night he returned home drunk and went to sleep. The next morning he was missed from his bed and on search being made his body was found lying in the sweepers gully immediately under the window of his room on the third storey. It was surmised that the deceased while looking out of the window, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell out, fracturing his skull. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE "HOLI" FESTIVAL.—The Banks, the Law Courts, and most places of public business will be closed to-day on account of the Holi festival which is also called Dola or Dolayatra, or the swinging festival, and is supposed by Sir William Jones to relate to the vernal equinox and to be similar to the Persian Naoroz, which occurs on the 21st. Instant The Holi festival commences fifteen days before the full moon of Phalgun, and is held in honour of Krishna's sporting swinging. It was formerly kept as a complete saturnalia, but the police authorities have adopted very restrictive measures in recent years. Red powders are daubed upon the image of the god Krishna, and thrown and squirted by his worshippers on each other, while females were insulted by exclamations and jests of the most ribald and impure description: persons, are sent on bootless errands; and the dance of drunken devotees in commemoration of Krishna dancing with the Gopis, or female cowherds, crowns the scene. The wheaten cake, which is placed on the pile lighted in every village at the close of the festival, on the 15th of Phalgun Shudh, is called "Holi"; and the right of first offering it is considered as an honorary privilege. The festival nominally continues from the new to the full moon; but only a few of the last days are practically devoted to it. From one of the names of the month in which it occurs, it is also called Shimga.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Jawodin Dadamia, Omer Ismail, and Hasanmia Ali Patel, Mahomedans with causing hurt with dangerous weapons to Hasankhan Mahomedkhan, a Boiler-maker in the Government Dockyard, Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the first accused. The evidence showed that there was ill-feeling between the complainant and the first accused. On Monday at 1 p. m. the first accused hired the other two accused and one more man, who was not forthcoming, to assault the complainant. All four came in a victoria near a tea shop in Bhendi Bazar where the complainant was sitting. The first accused pointed out the complainant to his companions and asked them to strike him. All four then assaulted the complainant with sticks causing injuries on his head. Police came to the scene and took the complainant to the hospital. The three accused were arrested in different localities during the course of the day. The accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused said he was taking his tea in a tea-shop in Grant Road when the occurrence took place. The second said he was drunk at the time and did not know what took place. The third accused made a similar statement and said he was asleep the whole day on the verandah of a washerman's house where he was arrested. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that he had no doubt that the accused before the Court were the three of the assailants who caused the injuries to the complainant. That was an assault, which was committed without a shadow of provocation given by the complainant. His Worship thought it was a most cowardly assault and the first accused was the arch-offender of the three. He convicted all the accused on the evidence and sentenced the first to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the others to three months each.

AN INDIAN LIFE-SKETCH.

THE GOANESE COOK.

JOAQIM PEDRO FERNANDEZ, a short thin man about 5 feet 4 inches high, aged 40 years is a master in the art of cooking. He started his trade when a lad as an apprentice to a well-proportioned and highly-paid head cook and by great 'perseverance he is now able to draw up a menu for a Banquet.

Joaqim is not an ordinary cook; he is not used to serve for a salary under 30 rupees a month, and he will not consent to have any dealings with a dubash. His trade demands several things, one of which is that in partnership with the head butler, he must have a cigar and a whisky peg before he retires at night, and in conjunction with the vendors in the market his profit must be two annas in the rupee. He must also have ample opportunities of pickings. His training has been so complete that it is worth recapitulating, his experiences as related by himself to a worthy gathering of fellows in the trade. Joaqim speaks English but his native tongue uncomfortably interferes with the fluency of his talk, and however much he likes to appear superior to his guest he is hampered by an impediment of awkward phraseology which makes his speech very humorous.

All cooks are entitled to an afternoon-off every month and although Joaqim usually gets off after dinner yet he thinks it is more aristocratic to call his holiday an "afternoon off." There is a standing rule that "Cooky" should pay while in service eight annas a month for the purpose of aiding his club (a koor) and for this purpose he claims the privilege of "getting off.' Joaqim Pedro Fernandez had just sent in the last dish prepared with great taste; as his master was entertaining a few friends at dinner on that particular evening; then with great satisfaction he adorned himself in his Sunday clothes, filled his pipe, had his usual peg, and strolled off to his club.

Through some unfortunate occurrence the gentleman in the culinary line had an extra drop en route and when he reached his destination he was fairly gay. The spirit had moved him. He sud lenly became generous and sent for a bottle of country mossele. Seated at a round table were five—confederates of his all devoid of clothing with the exception of a strib of cloth around their loins—smoking "bidis". Joaqim placed the bottle of mosell amidst them with great gusto and asked them to drink his health. Needless to say that the host participated in the dissipation and this became very loquacious.

Foregoing the necessary preliminaries such as "Dear Friends,!" My Dear Fellows or "Comrades," Joaqim with a few shakes of the head and a couple of twist of his whole body straightway launched into the history of his past career. This is what he told his freinds—"My first pay was a rupee a month as second mate and my work consisted of grinding curry stuff and chopping wood. After a service of six months I left to better myself. I soon succeeded in getting another situation on a higher salary with better chances of learning the art of cooking and stealing. In course of time I became an expert in the culinary line and an adept at thieving.

"From this place I took service with a Bachelor who had more money than brains in the dual capacity of cook and butler. When serving out the meals I took care to keep back an ample supply and during my master's absence. I helped myself to his smokes and a whisky peg whenever I needed one. I was a poor man when I started, but by the time I had been a few months in this job I had saved all my pay, added to which was all that I could take from my master's coat-pockets without detection. I started in a humble way by taking a pice or two, then I progressed to a two-anna piece, and then took double the amount at a time and when nothing was said about this little failing of mine I became bolder and started picking rupees.

"Everything was going on splendidly until one day I was tempted to handle a ten-rupee note which was missed. I was accused. I became indignant, but my master would not have it. I was to replace it or be dismissed, I preferred the latter course and went away. It is always best to leave at a crisis like this and take service in a foreign land. This I did. Unfortunately in my next place I was not so lucky and I nearly went to jail for mixing my master's money with my own. I then took a holiday to my birth-place carrying away with me a good supply of clothes and sufficient money to last for several years. I had several offers of marriage but I preferred to remain single as while I did so my money did jingle.

"Returning to India it was not difficult to get into harness again. A good bribe to the butler caused friction between him and the head-cook which necessitated the dismissal of the latter and I was engaged. I gave satisfaction in the cooking line and that was a great deal. I always brought underweight articles, the difference in price adding to my treasures. Experience taught me to give an account every week instead of daily; by this method I was able to put down things never purchased. I was kicks I prospered. Yes? Notwithstanding the few Tickets I got, yet I prospered. I was used to being kicked but I objected to be sent to jail. As soon as there was a possibility of any serious disturbance taking place I always got sick—very sick—pretended sickness is a great thing. I can get sick to order. It is a habit that can be acquired. I acquired it within six months of my career. I used to tie a big hankerchief around my head and was unsteady on my feet, added to which a pretended attack of ague completed the farce and I was free to go to my club and laugh at hoaxing my master.

"My experience was varied. I got good pay. I could steal without being detected. Collars, neckties, and hankerchiefs I have many. Some nice clothes, especially shirts, and banians, and socks. A few suits and plenty of money. I can afford to. . . "Here Joaqim suddenly stopped, the country Moselle had done its work and the poor fellow was soon under the table.

Joaqim was a good cook, a good thief, and an awful coward. One day while on board a pattimar, a storm was encountered and the sea ran high. Joaqim had all his treasures with him: he thought that his end was coming. He fell on his knees and in a loud tone offered a vow of ten thousand candles to the first church should he reach home safely. His friend alongside reminded him that ten thousand candles would cost a great deal of money but Joaqim forgetting himself turned round and in a tone of indignation said "You fool, shut up, let us get there and then I need not give the candles!"

Joaqim has a house at Goa, and he has a banking account. He gives dinner parties at his club, He entertains the head-butler occasionally. He is a good-hearted fellow, but a terrible rogue.

"FELIX."

THE EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

In some parts of Europe it appears that rats are becoming as great a curse as rabbits are in Australia. Seaports are infested with these creatures, which are brought in the ships from Eastern lands. As it is belived that the rats are the means of introducing the plague and other contagious diseases into the countries they visit, says a home paper, it is a matter of the greatest economic and sanitary importance to the authorities of the seaports to secure as quickly as possible their extermination. Dread of the introduction of the plague at Marseilles and other ports has made the French Government turn its attention—or rather that of the Pasteur Institute—to this pressing question. Dr. Danysz, whose knowledge of the world of parasites is both extensive and peculiar, has found a way of dealing with the pest. He discovered that rats are liable to a disease which affects them and no other animals. And what is more, he has succeeded in isolating the characteristic microbe. Henceforth it will be the duty of the genial purser to provide for the needs of the four-footed passenger a sop of bread or grain which has been previously soaked in a "bouillon" of the microbe culture. In a few days the rat will begin to feel a severe pain in what it is now the fashion to call his "Little Mary." In ten days there will not be a single living rat on board the ship, This sounds all right and it is not so expensive or so clumsy a method as asphyxiating them by means of carbonic acid gas. We hear that great results have been obtained in the Parisian sewers, and in the Bourse de Commerce where the rats have always had a high old time with the deposits of grain samples &c. The new method of extermination will be found of great use on farms for other animals will not be able to contract the disease. We can hardly think that any voice will be raised in defence of the ship-rat.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE weekly meeting of the board of the Improvement Trusts was held yesterday at the office in Hornby Row, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabsch presiding. There were also present.—Colonel Proudfoot Mr E Gray, Mr T W Cuffe, Mr W L Harvey, Mr H C Armstrong, Sir Balchundra Krishna, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula Mr Sassoon J David Mr D E Wacha and Dr A G Viegas, Mr W. V. Shilstone; the Secretary, was also present.

THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE.

The meeting resumed consideration of a letter to the Government forwarding alternative proposals for the laying out of the site of the Admiral's House in Marine Lines,

The board resolved to inform Government that it would probably not be practicable to get lessees to take up the site subject to Government exercising an indefinite option to lease. It however, Government were willing to lease the four houses to be built at Rs. 1,400 per mensem for a long period of years, the Trustees were of opinion that it would be possible to secure lessees and they were willing to lease the site vested only at the rates quoted for the Construction of the buildings as shown on the plans sent by Government. If Government did not desire to enter into a lease as above, the trustees were willing to lease the site vested in them, subject to certain conditions.

UTILIZATION OF THE CRESENT SITE.

The meeting next considered a circular on memorandum by the chairman, regarding the utilization of the Cresent site,

The chairman in his memorandum said:—The Secretary Bank of Bombay reports that the Bank are unable to accept the site on the Cresent, which the trustees offered them in 1902. In Trust resolution dated the 29th January 1903, we offered a part of the Cresent to the Cathedral Trustees on terms stated therein, such offer being open for one year. We have not heard further from the Cathedral Trustees, but on 20th July 1903, the Rev. Canon Hill addressed Government and asked that the whole site of the Crescent be utilized for the purposes of a Cathedral free of cost or rent, and on condition only of keeping the land not built on as an open space. Government, in letter dated the 19th of August 1903, asked my opinion as regards the proposed utilization of the Crescent site, to which I replied in my letter dated the 25th September 1903, stating that the Bank of Bombay still retained option to secure about one-third of the area. In August 1903, Messrs Gostling, Chambers and Fitchley made enquiries for a portion of the above site on behalf of a client, and were informed that I was not prepared to make any recommendation for the leasing of the remainder of the Crescent site until definite replies had been received from the other bodies, to whom the greater part of the area was under offer. I would again ask reference to my note dated the 2nd of September 1902. We have at one time or another thoroughly discussed the question of the utilisation of the Crescent Site with the result that we have decided to make it available for building purposes under the strictest possible regulations. As however, the project of the construction of the Bank for a portion of the area has now fallen through and as the Cathedral Trustees have apparently no intention to build on a portion of the site, it seems necessary to again reopen the question of the use to which this area should be put to. The alternations are (a) to advertise the three plots for disposal; (b) to reserve the area as an open space; (c) to reserve the central space as the site for the Cathedral and to utilize the balance as an open space to be laid out in lawns etc.

Mr. E Gray in his minute on the subject said: Of the three alternatives above laid down, in my opinion by far the preferable is (b) Failing (b), (c) is the next preferable. (a) ought under no circumstances to be adopted.

Mr. Cuffe said: I concur.

Mr. Harvey preferred (c)

Mr. Wacha said: I consider under the circumstances, that have occurred since we last discussed the matter, it is far preferable to allow the Government to build the Cathedral only reserving the rest as open space.

Mr. Ibrahim, Rahimtula said: If the Cathedral authorities are not inclined to take one of the plots I do not see why we should not lay out the whole area in a suitable manner for building purposes.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said: I am in favour of leaving it as an open space in view of the circumstances.

Mr. Anderson said: So am I.

Mr. Cuffe in discussing the chairman's memorandum and the several minutes upon the same, observed there was a strong feeling against the site being built upon. Government might be asked, under these circumstances, to resume the area at the schedule value.

Mr. Wacha said the site might be utilized for a Zoological garden.

The Chairman said Government thought the plot too valuable to be kept as an open space. It was value I at eight lakhs of Rupees,

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim said they ha I two alternatives. They might either ask Government to reserve the land as schedule rates and free the board from all liabilities, or let it out themselves in small plots, and get the whole of the area built upon. It did not think, however, that it was desirable to convert the whole of the site into small tenements. The board was not supposed to pay the interest on eight lakhs of rupees, which would be very nearly twenty-four thousand rupees per annum, for nothing.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the site might be converted into a recreation ground at the reduced rate of ten thousand rupees per year.

The Chairman, agreeing with Mr. Harvey, said that no hurried action should be taken, as they had not to pay for the site for some time to come. There was a long time yet, and they might come to a decision in the meantime. If they were not going to utilize the ground for some utilitarian purpose, they should make it a little bit more sightly than it had been.

Mr. Ibrahim: They might wait for two years to see if anything turned up.

Mr. Harvey proposed that the consideration of the question be postponed for a year.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that in view of the strong public opinion, which appeared to exist against the building over of the whole of the area of the Crescent site, and as it appeared probable that the Trustees would not be able to let the area for building purposes unless it was sub-divided into smaller sections of areas, the board was of opinion that Government should be asked to resume the site in view of capital debt being reduced.

After some further discussion Mr. Cuffe withdrew

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904.

THE NECESSITY FOR PREPARATION.

AT a time when the British nation is about to consider what sacrifices it is prepared to make for security, it would be very profitable to consider what other nations have suffered through over-confidence and carelessness. Halevy's "Recits de Guerre", published after the Franco-Prussian war, would be most instructive reading for the man in-the-street at the present moment. The similar books, "Le Debacle" and "Le Desastre," are both fiction; admirable descriptions both of the state of things which led to the surrenders, respectively, of Sedan and Metz, but nevertheless they are works of fiction. Chanzy's "Deuxieme Armee de la Loire" is sober fact, but too technical for the general reader. Whereas the "Recits" collected by Halevy are actual experiences of the narrators, thrown into delightful shape by the literary experience of a French Academician. Life-like pictures are they, one and all, of war—of glorious war as seen from the beaten side. The light infantry private who describes Woerth and Sedan, the bourgeois spectator of Spicheren, the Hussar officer who took part in all the fighting round Metz and finally surrendered there—from all these we learn the long agony of a noble army caught unprepared and unprovided for war. In the other "recits" we see the longer agony of the country which endeavours, too late, to organise means of self-defence after the overthrow of its army. Pitiful is the case of that people which has not learned that—as said in the fifth of those remarkable "Letters of a Subaltern to His Wife" written from South Africa—"there can be no comparison between a nation trained for years to shoot and drill, and a nation suddenly called to provide targets for the enemy's bullets." Well might the "Mobile" say, who describes in Halevy's "Recits" the campaign from Gien to Villersexel, "Je sais bien que les Prussiens ont ete victorieux et que nous n'avons pas le droit de faire les fiers; mais, enfin, si les Prussiens n'avaient pas vaincu d'autre armee que celle ou j'etais, ils ne seraient pas retournes chez eux avec beaucoup de gloire." "On ne manquait pas de cœur mais on manquait de tout le reste."

He describes a young staff captain arriving with orders for his colonel one night during the retreat from Villersexel on Besancon. "Colonel you must cover the retreat by taking your regiment at once to the right flank—or the left; I don't remember which, but I know that you must hurry." The Colonel pointed out that it was really important he should know which flank he was to cover. "Ah, dame," repond le capitaine," j'ai oublie; et puis qu'est-ce que vous voulez? Je n'entends rien a tout ca. J'etais avocat avant la guerre—ce que j'en fais, c'est par complaisance." There we have the matter in a nut-shell; the amateur soldier does whatever he does "par complaisance." The business man who is an amateur officer, the solicitor, merchant or what not, "n'entend rien atout cela"—how should he when all his faculties are required for his own business? "Est-ce la," asks the narrator of the "Etre-tat Recit," (Halevy himself, marching with the Arriere Ban) "est-ce la ce qu'on appelle frapper du pied le sol et en faire sortir des soldats? Sommes-nous des soldats parceque ce tambour bat la caisse a dix pas devant nous et parceque nous nous appliquons consciencieu sement a marquer le pas derriere ce tambour." War, say the philosophers, is good for a nation, tonic, bracing, it develops all the virtues. It is fine, and glorious too, to die for your country; poets have written much in the "dulce et decorum" note. As Moltke quotes in his Turkish war of 1828, "gluckselig dem der Tod, im Sieges Glanz, Den blut' gen Lorbeer um die Stirne windet." But "der Tod" comes often in ghastly shape to the untrained helpless amateur who knows not how to fight, and to flee he is ashamed. There was no laurel, bloody or otherwise, for the poor mobile, "pris au coin de son champ" and sent to perish of cold, fatigue and starvation by the side of the road along which reeled the armies stamped by Gambetta out of the soil, without organisation, service, equipment, half-clothed, half-fed, and totally unprepared for war.

And, even suppose the laurel is bloody, is it laurel at all when acquired in defeat by men uselessly sacrificed by blunders of amateur officers on whose good-will a nation prefers to rely sooner than pay professionals? One mobile was supporting a battery on its right flank. The battery overmatched took ground to the right, but the support stood fast. Hence "there were soon a score of men down." A General hearing the cries galloped up asking what was the matter. They show him the heap of fallen. "Why did you leave the battalion there?" said he to our commandant, "when the battery took ground to the right you should have moved to the left." "Oh, I did not know," answered the commandant." From that day forth we trusted our commander no more, and of course they fought accordingly; hence always defeat." How about the laurels of men expended needlessly, and left like this—"Un de mes malheureux camarades est la, par terre, les deux pieds coupes par un obus. Il me reconnait, m'appelle par mon nom, m'implore d'une voix suppliante. Que faire? Je me detourne et je passe." At any rate these so-called fighting men die doing what they can; but how about the non-combatants—the women, the children? The Germans made war very gently, so to speak, but who that traversed France thereafter could grudge any sacrifices to prevent similar misery in England or in Australasia to that which the eastern, central, and northern Departments suffered in 1870-71? Or, sitting secure behind our silver streak, can we contemplate the idea with patience of our kindly Indian peasantry exposed to the horrors perpetrated in Mongolia by the Russians recently or in Bulgaria by Turks in 1878? France has learned her lesson; never again will hostile armies roam at their ease over her defenceless plains. They are covered by a nation in arms and trained to use them. But had the Cæsar of the "Coup d'Etat" crossed as he might have in 1852, could he have been opposed by the Brook-Green Volunteer of Leech, whom the vapourings of the French colonels had called to unaccustomed arms! Were it possible for an army to cross the Channel now, would our auxiliary forces fare better than the French mobiles of 1870? Study the War Commission's evidence and see. War may be a very fine thing, waged, as Russians and Japanese wage it, in other people's countries; but no sacrifice of ease, time, money, can be too great for us in order to keep it out of Britain, Greater Britain Egypt, and India. What the sacrifices should be that each of these countries can accept to that end is matter for deep and anxious consideration

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

IF the "Daily Telegraph's" despatch be correct the military commander at Port Arthur will probably have the opportunity he desires of dying at his post. Japan is determined to destroy Port Arthur, and there is every probability that she will succeed, so persistently does she renew her attacks. We cannot but admire the sentiment of the military commander in regarding the defence of the Port as a question of national honour. He would emulate our heroes of the South African war—General White at Ladysmith, Colonel Kekewich at Kimberley, and Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking. He will never give the order to surrender and has appealed to the garrison and the inhabitants to fight to the death in defence of the fortress. Both soldiers and populace lack the necessary patriotism we fear and will surrender ere long despite the commander. The naval authorities appear to have managed to repair the vessels, damaged the first few days of the war, with much expedition, but it availed little seeing that the vessels were not able to withstand much active service after their repairs had been effected. The incident of the three colliers requires explanation. They would certainly not have been liberated if by any construction of international law they and their cargoes could have been confiscated. If the Russians seize the Sado Maru, which is reported to have left Cardiff with coal, they will have a legitimate capture, though to detach a cruiser specially to try and overtake her would be too expensive a manœuvre. By way of the Cape we anticipate she will be able to run safely home to Yokohama. For the detention of the three in the Red Sea compensation will undoubtedly have to be paid.

BARRACKING" BY AUSTRALIAN CROWDS.

THE tour of the Marylebone cricket team in Australia has been marked by two disgraceful exhibitions of unruliness by the spectators which cannot be too strongly condemned. "Barracking" the players has become quite a favourite form of amusement with Australian crowds at cricket matches, and the latest instance of this kind reported in a recent telegram as having occurred at the fourth test-match now in progress at Melbourne is of such a grave character that we fear it is bound to act prejudicially on future tours of English teams in Australia. English cricketers are not accustomed to this kind of thing, and we fear that if there is a repetition of the disorderly scenes at Adelaide and Melbourne it will be some years before an English team again visits Australia. Until details of the occurrence come to hand, which will be awaited with some concern by English cricketers, it is not possible to say whether the English team or any members of it were made the object of the spectators' violence. It will be remembered that the "barracking" incident at Adelaide was caused by an unpopular decision given by the Australian umpire, but on that occasion matters were made quite as uncomfortable for the Englishmen as for the Australians.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THE reports from the provinces of India in reference to recent agricultural operations are again very satisfactory. Very little rain has fallen, but the situation appears to have improved in Bengal and the only other areas where there has been any urgent need of additional moisture are the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. No rain worth speaking of has fallen in Madras, but irrigation supplies are sufficient, and the standing crops are generally in good condition. The harvests continue to give fair to normal outturns, and ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are still in progress in parts of the Presidency. Bengal was one of the Provinces where fairly heavy rain fell, and there all districts have recently received fairly satisfactory supplies. More is still needed in Murshidabad and Champaran, but except for some slight damage by hail in Jalpaiguri and Palawau and by insects in Burdwan, prospects are generally good. In the United Provinces light rain has fallen. The standing crops are in good condition although some damage is stated to have been done by insects, frost, and rust. Preparations have been taken in hand for the next sugarcane crop and in some places the extraction of opium is in progress. In the Punjab cultivators are still occupied with the pressing of sugarcane and the sowing of extra spring crops. The condition of the unirrigated crops is unfavourable in Hissar and Delhi. In Hissar, indeed, the unirrigated crops are withering and more rain is wanted in Umballa. A few more showers are still required for certain crops in the North-West Frontier Province, but otherwise the condition of the standing crops is good. In the Central Provinces recent showers have benefited the late-sown crops, but further rain will not be of much use except for the preparation of the land in the rice districts. The harvests which have been commenced seem likely to yield more than a normal outturn. In Mysore prospects are good, and the same remark applies to Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India. Prices are almost stationary in Madras; in Bengal the fluctuations of rice have an upward tendency in the majority of districts, and in the Punjab also fluctuations have been experienced. Prices are rising in the Central Provinces, and in other parts of India they are stationary. Agricultural stock is healthy all over India.

LADIES AND SANITATION.

THE missionary efforts which are to be made by the Bombay Sanitary Association to spread an appreciation of principles of hygiene among the native population of this city are to be stimulated in an admirable fashion. When the Association was formed Lord Lamington made the very apt suggestion that its aims and the field of its labours presented an opportunity for very useful work by the ladies of Bombay. That suggestion has been taken up with a great deal of enthusiasm and we have now a Ladies' Branch of the Sanitary Association with Lady Lamington as President. We are glad to observe that the new organization is to be conducted on essentially practical lines. It is not to be an Association of well-meaning ladies temporarily afflicted with a desire to penetrate Bombay's unsavoury slums. A mere craze for "slumming" is to be deprecated as likely to produce little good result but a great deal of ill effect. The promoters of the ladies' organization appear to have had this probability in mind, and instead of trusting to the labours, however well intentioned, of the voluntary and inexperienced visitor they have decided to employ a number of salaried female health visitors. It will be the duty of these latter to go among the people, instructing them on matters of hygiene, much in the manner of the District Nurse in England, without however undertaking nursing duties. These visitors will be able to go where others may not enter and should be able to do very valuable work. The duties undertaken by the Ladies' Association are to raise funds for the maintenance of the visitors and to supervise their labours. To this extent the force of feminine sympathy, hitherto unutilised in the public interests, is to be exercised on behalf of the mass of the population. The new departure represents a great advance in the creation of a public sentiment in favour of a healthy city; for with this additional impulse behind the movement recently begun the desired result should be the more speedily achieved. The influence of the Ladies' Association for good will be all the more directly effective if its members take the hint given by Lady Jenkins and act as missionaries of hygiene to their own servants.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the outward Mails of the 13th February left Aden, at 3 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

LORD MINTO is being sent to India by Canadian gossips as successor to Lord Curzon, but this certainly does not imply any desire on Canada's part to get rid of a Governor-General who has been conspicuously popular, as it may be added he has been notably energetic. Lord Minto is probably the only peer who has visited Klondyke, where he and Lady Minto, whose love for adventure equals her husband's, were compelled to put up at the police barracks.

The India Committee of the British Cotton-growing Association met in Manchester on Tuesday (February 9.) The India Office wrote enclosing reports from the Inspector-General of Agriculture for India on the measures which are being taken to improve the production of cotton. The letter added that, if the association desired to explain their views on the subject at a personal interview with the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Brodrick would be happy to receive a small deputation. It was resolved to send a deputation at an early date. The chairman said he had private information that they would meet with a very cordial reception and that the Government would be pleased to assist the Association as far as possible.

The Indian Tea Association and the Ceylon Association in London, as representing the producers of tea in India and Ceylon, have addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the import duty. For 16 years previous to 1900 the increase in consumption averaged 4,500,000 lb. per annum; but since that date (1901-1903) consumption has, they say practically remained stationary, the figures being; 1901, 255,873,082 lb.; 1902, 254,440,188 lb.; 1903, 255,65,953 lb. This state of things they attribute in a large measure to the raising of the duty to 6d. per lb. This high rate of duty has, they add, most injuriously affected the tea producers of India and Ceylon in another and unexpected manner. Increased supplies of the commonest grades of China tea have been imported into this country. Being blended with the higher qualities of British-grown teas this inferior tea has in large measure had the effect of saving the consumer from the incidence of the extra duty, thus throwing the burden on the producer of British-grown tea. The representatives of the two associations believe that with the importation of uniformly good tea, coupled with a reduction in the duty, consumption would increase instead of remaining stationary.

Communications have for some time been passing between the India and Colonial Offices in reference to the position and treatment of British Indians in South Africa, and a news agency says that this is one of the subjects in connection with which the Home Government have asked that further amendments should be made in the Transvaal Labour Ordinance before that measure is finally passed by the local Legislature. In January Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., wrote to the Secretary for India expressing apprehension that, technically, the Ordinance would be as applicable to British Indians as to Chinese immigrants. Mr. Brodrick has given assurances that he would spare no efforts to obtain all the concessions. On Jan. 16 the Colonial Secretary called Lord Milner's attention to the point raised by Sir Mancherjee, and the High Commissioner replied that the Transvaal Government did not look to Indian labour for the mines. As a result of further correspondence, however, alterations have been made in the Ordinance confining its applicability to the Witwatersrand district and to Asiatic labourers employed for the exploitation of minerals within the said area." These emendations have the effect of eliminating from the purview of the measure any British Indians in the Transvaal not employed in the mines.

A MODERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD RUSH.

[BY PERCY F. ROWLAND.]

THE Rockhampton country is rich in undiscovered gold behind the flat iron-roofed town, beyond the range, rises the ever-smoking head of Mount Morgan from which fortunes of ten million pounds have already been quarried—long esteemed by its owner a worthless hill. Other less famous goldfields lie thick around the city that itself took rise from the Kanoona rush. Hence there was no food for surprise in the discovery some little time back of a nugget of 57 oz. of pure alluvial gold a foot or two below the surface of one of the banks of the Dee River, about seventeen miles from the town in a south-easterly direction. News travels fast in Australia. Within a few days after it was known that this and other nuggets had been discovered miners came tramping in from all parts of the Commonwealth. At the time that this is written, seven or eight hundred have pegged out their claims. By the time it is read there may be as many thousands. Or, on the other hand, the rush may have ceased, the shafts proved "duffers" and the population vanished as suddenly as it came.

It seemed to the writer, recently settled in Rockhampton, that it would be a pity to let pass his first, and probably his only opportunity of seeing an Australian gold rush. So writes Mr. Percy F. Rowland in the "Pall Mall Gazette" four days ago my friend and I secured seats on the Mount Usher coach leaving Rockhampton late in the afternoon. There were eight in the coach exclusive of the driver and as the drive was long and dull and dusty, we had leisure to take stock of our companions. All were miners, with regulation swag, pick and spade; rough of aspect, but mild of speech—an occasional expletive being thrown in merely for the sake of camaradarie. Most had traversed long distances. One old fellow in dark-blue canvas, much travel-stained, and big grey glasses, whom from his accent we judged to be a German, told us he had come from the Gulf of Carpentaria; a journey involving some hundreds of miles of coaching, besides a thousand or so in a coasting steamer.

My vis-a-vis, a bearded Saxon, with orthodoxly frayed grey coat and trousers, the inevitable weather worn felt hat, and the vestiges of education in his speech, talked volubely of his mining past, of the recent drought, of the new Labour coalition Ministry in the Queensland Parliament. Politically, his grievance was that, owing to a fixed term of residence being required for a vote, the mining class, as a whole, were without the suffrage. About half-way horses were changed at a wooden shanty, and we now went more quickly between dusty gumtrees, flat stretches of brown grass, and occasional patches of prickly-pear.

The sudden Australian evening was already falling when we reached the straggling township of mount Usher, lying at the foot of a range of beautiful hills aglow with the sunset. The inn proved bare but clean; the atmosphere seemed clearer and cooler than in Rockhampton, and for the first time for weeks we slept without mosquito-nets.

Next day, before seven, clad in our oldest procurable clothes, we were making our way up the steep pathway over the flank of Mount Usher, between two ridges of which the Dee River (when there is any) flows. It was a typical Australian cloudless day, and the sun was already hot. The weight of our impedimenta was considerable, though, of course nothing in comparison with what had to be carried by genuine miners, who were to camp on the field. Some of these we overtook among them our old German friend of the previous day. He was seated on a rock about half way up the hill, a picture of perspiring discomfort, with a huge bundle at his side, consisting of pick, spade, tent, blanket, and an article or two of clothing—no light task for an old man to carry such a "swag" up some hundreds of yards of precipitous track in the full blaze of a tropical sun. He gave us friendly greeting as he mopped his forehead and wiped his glasses. His friendliness was typical of the Australian miner, as we observed him. We got genial greetings and rough but kindly welcomes from all we met. Nothing would have been easier than to laugh at us as very amateurish, "picnic" miners. Some half a mile from the summit we came upon the scene of the Rush. By the side of the rough track miners' tents appeared, dotted about in land reclaimed from the scrub. There was plenty of good straight timber about, and the tents were, as a rule, very neatly pitched—miniature cottages in canvas, with wooden uprights and thwarts. Inside, the bed was often visible, sometimes consisting of no more than a rug upon the ground, in other cases an ingenious structure on wooden supports. In one tent at least there was even the luxury of a little octagonal table at the bed's head, a neatly-carved segment of one of the larger trees surmounting a stump of a decapitated sapling. Here and there a larger table was to be seen, a dining-table for two or four, with an arbour of broken boughs shading it from the sun. But such were infrequent: most miners were content with the grass or stumps of wood for the tea-cloth of their simple meal.

It takes but a short time in Australia for a miners' camp to develop into a town. Sixty years ago was not Melbourne a similar group of tents—Melbourne that now in modern luxuries well-laid streets, ordered commercial life, and strenuous enterprise out-Londons London? The Dee will never develop into a Yarra; but already there are symptoms of municipal life. Then the sign of "the Golden Cob" at once attracts our eyes. The inn is at present but a tent; and the drinks, until the granting of a of a licence, are inevitably "soft;" but the sign, neatly painted in blue and black on a broad ribbon, and fixed to a convenient gum, pegs out a claim for a more ambitious hostelry in time to be.

Not far from the inn is a "tobacconist's." Near him stands a really excellent blacksmith's forge huge bellows and glowing fire built upon wall trimmed logs; for even to a mining camp the Australian comes, if he can, on horseback. Leaving these signs of incipient civilisation, we hastened on to our behalf by a man (properly supplied with a miner's "claim" duly pegged out for us some days before, and held on our right at a cost of 5s.), who had already put down two shafts some nine or ten feet deep without any further reward for his toil than the tantalising "colours."

The claim was adjacent to the dry bed of the Dee in which most of the nuggets had been discovered. It would have been hard to find a more picturesque spot in which to make one's fortune. Surrounded by lofty trees, in whose leaves the blaze of the sun was quenched to quiet colour, fresh turf or pendent vines invited us to rest, full-throated "red-heads" and cheery wagtails sang encouragement to our labours; gorgeous Queensland butterflies fluttered over us, dropping like falling leaves, then wheeling languidly and flashing their scarlet and black in the lacquers of sunlight. Thursday and Friday were thus spent in pleasant, if unremunerative, toil; pleasant not in the actual handling of pick and spade this was hot and blistering enough—but in the delightful expectations attending every stroke of the pick every thrust of the spade. Any stone might have a nugget behind it. Any stroke might bring to light the expected reef.

Never indeed was such a new chum's paradise as the Dee Rush. The position of the discovered nuggets nonplussed all expert diggers. No theory has been formed to account for them no "run" of the gold discovered. They were found in the neighbourhood of the dry river-bed, some just below the surface some eight feet some fifteen some in one formation some in others where no experienced miner would have dreamed of looking for them.

Australian mining laws allow any man who cares to procure a miner's right to peg out a claim for himself of a certain considerable extent, to work it without charge, and extract such precious metal as fortune and science shall put in his way. If he fails to get his miner's right, pegs out too much land, or neglects to work his claim, that claim is liable to be jumped by any passing Ahab. The cases to be tried were instances where for one of the above reasons claims had been jumped, and the jumpers were called upon to defend their action. The sloping banks of the creek constituted a rough amphitheatre. The warden and his officials stood in the bed of the creek, and miners swarmed round in every conceivable attitude. In the result, decisions were given against the jumpers, who had forthwith to relinquish the claim.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE.

RUSSIANS AGAIN BEATEN.

PORT ARTHUR'S PLIGHT.

COMMANDER'S RESOLVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Yingkow dated yesterday states that the Japanese squadron kept up a two hours' furious bombardment yesterday morning at Port Arthur.

The Russian warships Novik, Askold, and Bayan went out to meet the attack but were forced to retire, the Askold being in a sinking condition. The Novik was badly damaged and one torpedoer sunk. The Reversan was further damaged.

The Japanese then withdrew.

The three colliers seized by the Russians in the Gulf of Suez were detained by them for ten days before being released.

The Japanese steamer Sado Maru, coal laden, sailed from Cardiff yesterday and probably goes via the Cape.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

A General Order has been issued by the Military Commander at Port Arthur in which he intimates to the Japanese that he will consider the landing at and seizing of Port Arthur a question of national honour. He declares he will never give the order to surrender and appeals to the garrison and the inhabitants to fight to the death in defence of the fortress.

All the colliers mentioned in yesterday's telegram (viz., the Ettrickdale, Frankby, and Mathilda) as seized by the Russians near Suez have been released by order of the Tsar.

The Liverpool collier Oriel bound to Singapore has been seized by the Russians in the Red Sea.

JAPANESE FORCE AT CHEMULPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 29th February says that the "Times" correspondent at Wei-Hai-Wei has received a wireless message from Chemulpo stating that the Japanese have landed 20,000 men at Chemulpo for an advance in the direction of Ping-Yang.

A Singapore message states :—

In consequence of the recent denunciations of Russian cruelties to Japanese refugees, which appeared in the "Tientsin and China Times," Mr. John Cowen, the editor, has been summoned by the military authorities. He, however, refused to give security maintaining the freedom of comment. His deportation is impending.

JAPAN'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following is the text of Japan's Proclamation declaring war :—

PROCLAMATION.

We, by the Grace of Heaven, the Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the Allsaving Dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects. We hereby declare war against Russia, and we command our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against that Empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their duties and in accordance with their powers to attain the national aim with all the means within the limits of the law of nations. We have always deemed it essential to international relations, and made it our constant aim, to promote the pacific progress of our Empire in civilisation; to strengthen our friendly ties with other States; and to establish a state of things which will maintain enduring peace in the extreme East and assure the future security of our Dominion without injury to the rights and items of others Powers. Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will, so that our relations with the Powers have been steadily growing in cordiality. It was thus entirely against our expectation that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia. The integrity of Korea is a matter of constant concern to this Empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm. Nevertheless, Russia in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other Powers, is still in occupation of Manchuria, and already has consolidated and strengthened her hold upon these provinces and is bent upon their final annexation. And since absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China, and would in addition compel the abandonment of all hope for peace in the Extreme East, we determined in these circumstances to settle the questions by negotiation and to secure thereby permanent peace. With that object in view, our competent authorities by our order made proposals to Russia and frequent conferences were held during the last six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by her wanton delays put off the settlement of the question, and by ostensibly advocating peace on the one hand, while she was on the other extending her naval and military preparations sought to accomplish her own selfish designs. We cannot in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She has rejected the proposals of our Government, the safety of Korea is in danger, the cherished interests of our Empire are menaced. The guarantees for the future which we have failed to secure by peaceful negotiations, we can now only seek by an appeal to arms. It is Our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valour of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our Empire preserved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

England vs. Wales.

In the Association Football Match between England and Wales both teams made two goals.

SIR. W. V. HARCOURT RETIRES.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has notified his constituents that he will not seek re-election.

HE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Macedonia left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The War Office Changes.

A DRASTIC REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Report of the War Office Committee, which is most outspoken and imperative, is widely approved of. Its main principles are decentralisation and separation of the administrative from the executive branches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that part two of the War Office Committee's report lays down that the military members of the Army Council after four years should be ineligible for re-employment in the War Office until they have served a year on the staff or in command. Every member will be responsible for the Council's decisions unless he resigns, while each member will administer a specific portion of army estimates aided by a separate civil finance section.

The administrative work is to be entrusted to Directors acting under the members of Council and having large powers.

The Committee recommend that the five general officers commanding-in-chief should be left free for training troops by entrusting the major-generals commanding the seven districts with administrative work including mobilisation arrangements, rifle ranges, training grounds, barracks, the supplies of local transport remounts, hospitals and stores.

The Army Pay Department is to be amalgamated with the Accountant-General's branch and will form an Army Finance Department from which combatants are not to be wholly excluded. Its duties will be to supervise all receipts and disbursements, examine expenditure on clothing, arms equipment, animals and material and assist in framing estimates. It will furnish sections to administrative districts, foreign stations and forces in field.

Although the Defence Committee will undertake the duties of the general staff, where both services are concerned, the report urges the appointment of a military general staff, the chief of which should be aided by a director of military operations, a director of staff duties and adirector of military training.

Promotions up to and including the rank of major are to be tranferred to the general officer commanding the territory to which regiments nominally belong. In order to introduce selection in the lower ranks territorial regiments are to be formed in groups of eight battalions, deserving officers being eligible for promotion in any unit within the group.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The Reduction of Armaments.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Pretyman, Secretary to the Admiralty, introducing the Naval Estimates in the Commons, justified the increases on the ground that the navy of Great Britain must equal the navies of any two Powers.

Mr. Roberts introduced an amendment in which he urged the Government to communicate with the Naval Powers with a view to reducing armaments.

Mr. Arnold-Forster replying formally reiterated the offer Great Britain had made to consider the proposal of any foreign Government to reduce the armaments, and declared that the Government had gone as far as they could in the matter.

The amendment on being put to the vote was rejected by 174 against 122.

AN AMERICAN S. S. ASHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The London correspondent of "The Indian Daily Telegraph" cables :—A Victoria (Colombia) message states that the cruiser Bonaventura is ashore on the American coast and that her position is dangerous.

THE SENSATIONAL CASE AT JAMKHANDI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, MARCH 1.

In the sensational case of criminal breach of trust at Jamkhandi the defence contended before the Karbhari on Friday that the attachment of the accused's property under section 26 was quite illegal as chapter 3 of the Land Revenue Code does not apply at all to a Vatandar Kulkarni. The whole chapter was read and the meaning of the words "other person" in section 26, Land Revenue Code, was explained with special reference to sections 25, 27 and 28 and to the fact that these two words do not include a Vatandar Kulkarni. Section 3 of the Land Revenue Code clearly reads that a Vantandari Kulkarni is not a revenue officer. At the conclusion of the argument the Karbhari at whose instance the property was attached said the order for removal of attachment could not be granted. The accused, it is rumoured, intends moving the Chief and if necessary the political authorities, and ultimately the Government of Bombay for the redress of his grievances.

On Saturday the prosecution examined three witnesses, all subordinates of the Karbhari, and their evidence goes to show that there was no promise or threat given to the Kulkarni before his statement was taken down. They all admit that the Karbhari had torn the Jaminpatra but they say it was not completed.

On Monday the Jamkhandi Mamlatdar also was examined as a Karbhari witness.

The people are anxiously awaiting the result of the transfer application.

THE SUPPLY OF RUPEES.

VIEWS OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have once more addressed the Government of India on the subject of the maintenance of an adequate supply of silver coinage. They forward a letter in support of their contention from the exchange banks doing business in Calcutta and discuss Sir Edward Law's recent minute in detail.

They point out that the Government of India have undertaken not only the regulation of the Currency of India, but have also monopolised the note issue and its profits and they argue that this carries with it the responsibility of meeting all demands. They consider that Sir Edward Law's estimate that to provide a margin of safety the proportion of silver coin to note circulation should be taken as about one-third is anything but safe, and point out that such a proportion is recognised in banking circles as the danger point.

Their conclusion is that what is required is to eliminate the element of uncertainty and that this can be achieved by the Secretary of State making himself constantly prepared to sell wire-transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d., the same to be protected at this side by the provision at all times of a three weeks' reserve supply of rupees to meet such transfers. They consider that such an arrangement would not endanger the stability of exchange and describe the present system of keeping the supply of rupees at a dangerously low point as unwise and harassing to trade.

THE PENSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

It is notified that the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council reserve to themselves the right to withhold or withdraw wholly or partially the pension of any officer in case of misconduct or crime.

GOVERNMENT STORES

PREVENTION OF FRAUD.

A small measure is about to be introduced into the Legislative Council at Calcutta upon the lines of the English Public Stores Act for the prevention of fraud in connection with Government stores.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

In the Pony Chase Cup here this morning McKellaa was fresh after a good race with Marshall.

THE LATE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Colonel Gore resides in India on vacating the Surveyor Generalship.

ASSAULT ON SOLDIERS

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

Further evidence was recorded to-day in the case in which seven fishermen of St. Thome are being prosecuted for assaulting five soldiers on last Christmas Day. Each of the soldiers was examined and told the same story but could not identify those who assaulted them. The Bishop's syce and coachman also gave evidence. The case is proceeding.

THE VICEROY'S HOLIDAY.

Nothing definite has yet been heard here as to the movements of the Viceroy, but if it is decided that he goes Home at the beginning of May Lord Ampthill goes to Simla. The children will be sent to Dehra Dun with Major and Mr. Molesworth. There is no truth whatever in the statement that a house has been taken in Simla for Lady Ampthill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Brigadier-General Woon from Bannu officiates in command of the Kohat district vice General DeVoux, proceeding on leave.

Colonel Gray, 55th Rifles, officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Bannu, and Colonel Barrett, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, officiates as Colonel on the Staff vice Colonel Rose, proceeding on leave.

Captain J. H. S. Murray R. E. from Bengal is to officiate as Commanding-Royal-Engineer Secunderabad District.

Captain W. T. Digby R. E. is transferred from Burma to the Madras Command.

Captain Hall is tranferred, from 102 Company Garrison Artillery Gibraltar, to the 74 Company India.

BILLIARDS AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

JOHN ROBERTS vs. P. F. POWALLA.

THE billiard room at the Taj Mahal Hotel was opened yesterday afternoon by a game between Mr. John Roberts, the ex-champion, and Mr. P. F. Powalla, the local Parsi player. Mr. Roberts conceded his opponent 1625 in a game of 2500 up. In the first stages of the game which was commenced at half-past five o'clock last evening neither player showed to great advantage. Powalla secured the advantage of the string, and opened his account with off red. Roberts then put together a nice break of thirty, following it with 36 the next time he went to the table. The Champion's next effort produced 92, made by all-round play, and ending at a difficult follow-through near the right-hand top-corner pocket. This was succeeded by a capital break of 103 which contained a nice series compiled at the top of the board, and which ended with failure at an easy loser. Powalla had scored nothing but twos and threes, and until Roberts had reached 323 he had made nothing better than 14. He brought his total to 169 by 26 which was brought to a close by a miss-cue. Roberts's next effort produced 60 which contained 39 off the red. He made another nice run of 50, and shortly afterwards one of 55. Powalla's rate of scoring had improved although he appeared to be unable to make a break of twenty, having had luck with the running. With the scores Roberts 624, Powalla, 1866, the champion was left nicely and seemed likely to run out. However at 47 he failed at a simple loser, the ball stopping in the balls of the pocket. Powalla then reached his points with a fourshot, leaving the champion in-hand with a double baulk. The following were the scores at the interval :—

Powalla (receives 1,025)	1870.
Roberts	671

In the evening Powalla did not show up brilliantly but reached his points. Roberts made breaks of 81,57,145, (mostly top of the board play and including a pretty masse shot) 30, 31, 48, 83, (breaking down at a masse short) 53, 83, 45, and 37. The scores at the close of play were :—

Powalla (receives 1,025)	2195.
Roberts	1563.

RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN GOODRIDGE, R. N.

CAPTAIN W. S. GOODRIDGE, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine—the chief events of whose career were briefly noticed by us about a week ago—retires on pension and proceeds home by the mail steamer of the 15th inst. As Director of the Indian Marine during the last six years, he has rendered excellent service, the value of which was recognised by Government by the conferment upon him of the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire in January 1901. Captain Goodridge also rendered good service while he was in command of the Naval Defences of Bombay, which command he held for three years prior to his appointment to the post of Director. Captain Hewett, his successor, arrived here by the last mail steamer, and will receive charge of his duties in the course of the week.

Captain Goodridge served in the "Octavia," under Commodore Sir J. Heath, K. C. B, during the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867, and won the Abyssinian Medal. He was attached to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and to the Expedition to Kergulen Island for observing the transit of Venus from May 1873 to June 1875. Captain Goodridge was senior Lieutenant of H. M. S. "Vestal" and "London" on the east coast of Africa from January 1879 to January during 1884, which period over 120 prizes, with several hundred slaves, were captured. He was appointed acting Commander on the massacre of Captain Brownrigg and the boat's crew of H. M. S. "London" by Arab slavers. From February 1881 to May 1885, Captain Goodridge was connected with the expeditions to Suakim and got the medal and the Suakim clasp in 1884-85, and the Khedive's bronze star in 1884-86. He was promoted for this service, and was appointed Principal Naval Transport Officer in Egypt from July 1885 to April 1888. Captain Goodridge is a capital linguist and has qualified himself as interpreter in Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, and Suakim. Whilst in command of the "Magdala" and of her ships in the Naval Squadron Flotilla, he twice received the thanks of the Government of India for the great personal interest he took in the training of the officers of Royal Indian Marine. As an acknowledgment of his services, he was appointed Director of the Royal Indian Marine on the 5th March 1898 in succession to Sir John Hext. In April 1898 Captain Goodridge was appointed a Member of the Bombay Port Trust, and in October of the same year, he was appointed honorary aide-de-camp on the staff of His Excellency the Viceroy. Since he took charge of the office of Director, heavy and continuous demands were made upon the Service for the transport of over-sea expeditions from Bombay. First, there was the despatch of the Indian Contingent to Natal, next came the organisation of the expeditionary force to China, and these were followed by the operations in Somaliland, worked entirely from this country. The interval was occupied by the forwarding of the force to back up the Aden Delimitation Commission. Since March 1898, three and a half million tons of shipping have passed through the retiring Director's hands, the majority at Bombay, and half a million troops and details, and 45,000 horses, camels, etc., while the arrangements in connection with the whole were so energetically made and ably supervised that the enormous volume of traffic passed without any serious casualty. It is the distinguishing fixture of Captain Goodridge's tenure of office that, even in the limits of arduous and urgent work, has had effected great and important improvements in the personnel and material of the Service. He has shown himself at all times a strict disciplinarian, which has had the effect of improving the efficiency and dignity of the Service, and whilst exacting a high standard of duty he fought to raise the status and emoluments of the Marine. He carried through a scheme for the proper training of Royal Indian Marine officers at the Naval College in England; the officers' examinations have been placed on a better footing; and Hindustani examinations have been instituted. Thus during Captain Goodridge's regime, the R.I.M. has been greatly improved in efficiency and in discipline. All the vessels have been thoroughly overhauled, and fast modern ships have taken the place of the old ones. Captain Goodridge has been no less energetic on land than afloat, and the equipment of the Dockyard has been greatly improved for the maintenance of the ships of the East Indies squadron and the Marine in proper order. The permanent buildings have been enlarged and modernised, and a complete installation of electrically driven wood-working machinery has replaced ancient appliances. Outside India, the Dockyard is held in high esteem, and orders for work come from the Persian Gulf, East Africa, and Ceylon.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

The American Man-of-War, "San Francisco" Commander S. W. Very, U.S.A; arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 13th February and called at Suez. The San Francisco has come to Bombay for coal and after a stay of few days will proceed to Manilla via Singapore. She passed a Russian Cruiser and four torpedo destroyers in Red Sea on the 19th February. The vessel was built in 1890 at San Francisco. She left Florida on the 20th April 1903 and since then has been visiting West Indies, England, Germany, Portugal, and almost all the important ports in the continent. She has two funnels and is painted white. Her tonnage is 4500 tons. Length being 325 feet, breadth 47-8 feet, and depth 22-3 feet. She possesses 12-6in. R. F. G., 12-6 pounders R. F. C. and 2 6 pounder R. F. G., and has a complement of 320 all told. On entering the port she fired a salute of 21 guns. The land Saluting cattery returned the compliment by firing a similar number of guns. In the afternoon the American Consul paid a visit to the vessel; on his leaving a salute of 7 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour. During the voyage she experienced excellent with very light wind from N. E. until the 28th February when the wind died away and sea smooth.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SUGAR CANE.

The final report of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab for the year 1903 in which 14 districts are dealt with is as follows :—

The total area under sugarcane as actually ascertained was 321,200 acres against 339,400 acres last year. The districts of Delhi, Karnal and Gujranwala show a falling off due to deficient rainfall and insufficiency of canal water at sowing time. The decrease in the Jhang District is only nominal, there having been a mistake in last year's return. As a matter of fact, very little cane is grown in the Jhang District outside the Colony limits. The conditions were favourable for sowing in the principal cane-growing districts, and the increase in the area under sugarcane in these districts has more than counterbalanced the decrease. The monsoon rains, although somewhat delayed, were satisfactory. Excessive rain caused some damage to the crops in low-lying lands, more specially in the riverain tracts in the Sialkot and Amritsar Districts. The crop also suffered from winter frosts in the Ambala District. In the Hafizabad and Gujranwala Tahsils of the Gujranwala District it is reported that about three-quarters of the entire crop was consumed as fodder, while in the Wazirabad Tahsil of that district it was damaged by "tela". The reports show an average yield and an average harvest. The total yield of gur works out to 232,644 tons as compared with an estimated outturn of 335,303 tons in 1902. Last year's crop having been below the average, the difference requires explanation. The cause of difference is that we have this year taken the average rates of yield calculated in this office in 1902, whereas, for previous forecasts temporary rates fixed by my predecessor were used. These rates were, it turns out pitched far too high and were almost double those now adopted.

ALTHOUGH The MacDermot was one of the leaders of the Irish Bar, he was once sharply reproved in the Four Courts of Dublin for appearing before a judge in a coloured waistcoat. The offending garment caught the judge's eye, and the rebuke was heavy and prompt. After an apology. The MacDermot coolly turned to a junior. requested a pin, and closed his robe amid the hearty laughter of all in court.

KOLABA DISTRICT NOTES.

The once-picturesque town of Pen, the headquarters of the Taluka with its busy population, a Forest Range Office, Mamlutdar's katchery a dispensary and D. P. W. is now dislocated in every branch of business owing to the advent of plague and the universal "going into huts" which is a natural self taught way of segregation. The desease was at its full at the start, but with prudence and forethought on the part of the population and little interference by the medical authorties things are quieting down to four or five cases daily.

At this interval it is disappointing to see Mr. Vinaker the popular Mamlutdar proceeding on transfer to Bagalkot Bijapur district after a meritorious service of nearly seven years. Many of the good things to be seen and appreciated in the Pen Taluka are said to be due to his untiring regime in the interest of the public who now heartily wish him god speed and prosperity in his new district.

It is refreshing to turn from a gloomy subject to a matter of enterprise though it be the concern of a small tributary as the Bhor state is. Many of your readers are aware that the beautiful and fertile country of this state lying East of the Nagotna Pen Talukas and west of the Poona District towards Haneli Taluka has no road of any pretence for the export of its produce of an area of about 200 square miles, owing to the difficulty of the Ghaut. Slopes on the east, and the precipitous extensive ranges of hills of the Kolaba district on the west. To remedy this the Bhor state are now constructing a fine metalled road from that beautiful town of Pali noted for its hot water springs and at the foot of the famous Sarasghar Fort which commands a vast area of country and was once the finishing point of many a tough and determined battle, fought in its vicinity in days gone by—to Compoly Railway Station via Dursbet, Umbra and Adosbi villages in the Kolaba District; a distance of about 30 miles Hundreds of coolies are employed on the line and the work is expected to come to a close in three or four months. Thus Pali within a short time will be within twelve hours journey of Bombay where many of her sons are employed in the higher walks of life and decline to take a spell because of the difficulty of the cross country truck.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather Kolaba has not as yet lost her beautiful charm for the time to the visitor.

On crossing the boundary of the Pen taluka enroute to Compoly Railway Station, the peculiar undeniable magic of the Karjat ghaut slopes land scape and atmosphere asserts itself at once to any traveller. Right in front of you as the tonga dashes merrily over the dusty road, flames the great peak of that master piece of engineering skill the Khandala Reversing Station and parallel to it for miles stretch the rocky crested ghauts away past the Kargat Railway Station, all golden in the rays of the rising sun. Look at that beautiful scenery! you will have danced hard work over these said the Chief when the journey terminated. More anon.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon was held last evening at the bungalow of Dr. and Mrs. Collis, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. There was a large attendance of ladies including H. E. Lady Lamington, The Hon. Mr. Fulton presided. Miss A. G. Hill, Secretary of the Association, gave an account of the work done by the Association in India, Burma and Ceylon since its foundation. The National Committee had removed its head-quarters to Bombay from Calcutta last January with the view that it might more easily see the workers as they went to and from England. She thought that some of them who were accustomed to drive past the Association Building in Bombay, might realise that something tangible was going on in it to necessitate the erection of such a fine building. The object of founding the institution was both the temporal and spiritual welfare of the young women who sought its help. She believed that they were soon to celebrate the centenary of the British Bible Society and then it would fall to them next year to celebrate the Jubilee of this National Committee; as it was founded in London in 1855 by the late Lady Kinnaird and others. Their principle was to work for all young women regardless of class, race and religious denominations, their principle was to help every girl to be loyal to the Church in which she was brought up. In short all they did was to help them to lead a Christian life. Over the whole of India they had 103 branches and their work was growing. Their numbers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon came to about 15,000. The financial budget for the past year was just double the average of the previous three years. They received £ 750 every year from America and a like amount from England towards the salaries of workers and towards the building fund. Just now the Bombay Association had a building fund and was entirely free from debt. Miss Hill then proceeded to give an idea of the work done by the local Association and said that it was a fairly good example of the work done in other Indian centres.

The institute here partook of the nature of a club with Christian environments with its reading room, library, tea room, class room, and a hall for lectures. Various industrial and educational classes were conducted, such as millinery, type-writing, cooking, needle-work &c. There were about 600 members on its roll. The ground-floor of the local home was used as a club and the upper floors were used for boarders. Similar homes had been founded in Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo and Lahore. Miss Hill then gave details of the work done in those cities and concluded her address by making an appeal to those present for their sympathy and co-operation in the work which the Association had undertaken. (Applause).

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then addressed the meeting. He said he felt very strongly the importance of what had been said of the needs of such an Association for young women not only here but in places where the work had only yet begun. If there was any country in the world where the work of such Associations was to be valued he felt it was India. There were multitudes of young women in this land who without such help as this Association could offer them were placed in a most hard case. He considered it was a matter of vital interest to them as a people and as a nation that work such as this should be sustained in India.

Considered that the work of this kind went a great to way uphold the honour and credit of British name in this land. They desired that those who had the British name should be raised to a higher level of life and should be enabled to show in this land the example of what a true Christian life ought to be. This was the first aim of the Association, but it aimed also to work among the people of this country. There were branches for Indian Christians and in some parts of the country there were branches which were giving benefits to those who were non-Christians. This was a work for women in a wide sense of the term and was one which required the sympathy of all those present. It was fortunate that they had at present at the head of the Society of this city a lady who had shown exemplary devotion to higher aims and he only trusted that the whole of the European society of Bombay would follow her example and devote itself to the work of benefiting others. (Applause.)

The Chairman then made a few remarks. He said the importance of the work carried out by the Association had been brought home to them and he hoped they would give the sympathy and support so such an excellent institution.

THE harmful inevitable earthquake is credited with some of the biggest juggling feats on record. Perhaps the stangest story is that which a Jamaican gravestone tells :—Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq., who died on the 22nd of September, 1737, aged 80. He was born at Montpelier, in France, which place he left for his religion, and settled on this island, where, in the great earthquake of 1672, he was swallowed up, and, by the wonderful providence of God, by a second shock was thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming until he was taken up by a boat, and thus miraculously preserved. Only the case of Jonah can beat that.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The First Round of the English Cup

LEAGUE FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

THE MASTERSHIP OF THE QUORN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

FOOTBALL is always a game of surprises, and Cup ties can always be relied upon to furnish a few. Fifteen of the sixteen ties in the first round of the competition proper for the English Cup decided on Saturday were played under conditions which made scientific football more or less an impossibility. So bad was the ground at West Bromwich that the game between the Albion and Notts Forest had to be postponed till Wednesday. Only three other ties were left drawn. Taken all round, the Southern clubs have not come out of the fray altogether satisfactorily. Millwall's defeat by Middlesbrough and the failure of Portsmouth before Derby County came as big surprises, and by no means improved the prospects of the Cup coming south again. So poorly had Derby County performed in their League engagements that their game with Portsmouth was not looked upon as a gift for the County. Portsmouth were weak in attack, and the game resulted in a tussle between the visiting forwards and the home backs. For a time Portsmouth defended well, but the attack was too good for them, and Derby earned the right to compete in the next round by five goals to two. As a rule, Millwall are regarded as one of the most difficult sides to beat on their own ground. During the last month, however, there has been a slight falling off in their play, but, in spite of this it was thought that Middlesbrough would find the Dockers a pretty big handful. On the play the visitors were the better side, and deserved their 2—0 victory. Tottenham Hotspurs' performance of beating Everton by two goals to one was a great one. At the beginning of the season the Spurs were completely off colour, but as the season progressed considerable improvement had been shown. Even then it was recognised that in meeting Everton on the latter club's ground, the Londoners would have all their work cut out to avoid defeat. Although Everton were attacking for the most part, the visitors' defence was excellent, and the Spurs, scoring twice before the interval, in the end won by two goals to one. Although Woolwich Arsenal only defeated Fulham by a goal to nothing, the victors were much the superior side. Had the ground been in decent condition, the chances are the Arsenal would have run up a pretty big score. Southampton, with the advantage of playing at home, were looked upon as having the easiest task of any of the Southern clubs, their opponents, Burslem Port Vale, not being regarded as dangerous. The result was never in doubt, for the Saints had matters practically all their own way from start to finish, and won easily. The two remaining Southern teams, Plymouth Argyle and Reading, each played a drawn game, the former with Sheffield Wednesday and the latter with the Bolton Wanderers.

The tie that was probably looked upon as the most important was that between Manchester City and Sunderland on the ground of the first-named club. Tremendous interest was taken in the match, no fewer than 35,000 spectators being present, while thousands were unable to obtain admittance. On their League performances there was practically nothing to choose between the teams, but it was thought that, with the advantage of being at home, the City would just get through. This is exactly what happened. It would be difficult to say which was the better team, for the play was of a very even character. One of the Wearsiders' goals was rather lucky. While the home side were appealing for a goal, the Sunderland forwards rushed the ball down the field and scored. Now that Manchester have got through the first round they will probably go a good deal further. Although both Sheffield United and Aston Villa had to go away, their ties with Bristol City and Stoke respectively were looked upon as pretty certain to end in the visiting teams' favour. And so it was, the Sheffielderds winning comfortably by three goals to one and Aston Villa by three points to two. Unfortunately a nasty accident occurred during the progress of the game at Stoke, Evans, one of the Villa backs, breaking his leg. More than usual interest naturally attached to the meeting of Bury and Newcastle United on the ground of the former club, for the simple reason that Bury won the Cup last season, the Burytties' performances in their League engagements did not suggest that they would prove successful, especially as the team from Newcastle have done so well. The holders, however, just managed to get through. It was a fast and exciting game, and the issue was in doubt right up to the call of time. Preston North End are in a very fortunate position. They have the championship of the Second Division in their safe keeping, and are, therefore, able to devote the whole of their energies to their Cup ties. If they were to bring off the double event by winning the Second Division championship and also the Cup it would, indeed, be a fine performance. But they have a long way to go yet. On Saturday they had Grimsby Town as their opponents at Preston, and although the visiting team made a capital fight of it, the North Enders qualified for the next round by a goal to nothing. Stockton are no doubt a good side among their own class, but it was never expected that they would have much chance of defeating the Walverhampton Wanderers, even though they were at home. The Ssockton men—among whom was B. S. Foster, a brother of H. K., R. E. and W. L., of Worcestershire fame—played well; but, as expected, the game ended in the "Wolves" favour. Three ties which were left drawn on Saturday, and the match between West Bromwich Albin and Notts Forest, which was postponed owing to the ground being unfit for play, were decided on Wednesday with the following results :—Sheffield Wednesday beat Plymouth Argyle, at Sheffield, by two goals to none; Manchester United beat Notts County, at Manchester, by two goals to one; Bolton Wanderers beat Reading, at Bolton, by three goal to two; West Bromwich Albin and Notts Forest drew at West Bromwich, one goals all. The two southern clubs engaged were thus knocked out. The hopes of the South are now centred in Tottenham Hostspur Southampton and Woolwich Arsenal.

The fact that there are no Cup-ties to be decided to-morrow will not lighten the labours of the majority of football clubs to any extent, for there are a number of important League games to be played. Scarcely so much importance, however, is attached to an ordinary League fixture, so that the players belonging to these clubs who still have a chance of securing the Cup may take things fairly easily. All the clubs in the two divisions of the Football League and those connected with the First Division of the Southern League are engaged. The most important fixture of all is that at Birmingham, where the redoubtable Aston Villa teammeet Manchester City. This game should be worth a deal of travel to see. It will probably provide some of the finest football it would be possible to witness. Both the Villans and Manchester City are well in the running for championship honours, and if either one or the other finished up at the head of the First Division of the League, nobody would be surprised, and, providing they are not drawn against one another before, they might easily meet in the final for the Cup at the Crystal Palace. So far as League points are concerned the Manchester Club have slightly the best of the argument, for while Aston Villa have played twenty-four games the others have played only twenty-two and are but one point behind the Birmingham combination. Taken all round, however, it would be extremely difficult to prove that one side is really better than the other. The game will be played right to the bitter end. Aston Villa will be at home, and this naturally means something to their advantage. But whether at home or away, Manchester City are always hard to beat, and the Villans will have to play right at the top of their form to secure the two valuable points. A most satisfactory ending would be a drawn battle. Another first-class match is that at Sheffield,

where the Wednesday play Sunderland. The Wednesday tie with their neighbours, Sheffield United, for first place in the table, while the Wearsiders share the fourth position with Newcastle United. For all that, only three points separate the teams to meet to-morrow. Sunderland have once or twice disappointed their supporters, but taken all round they are decidedly a dangerous side and nearly always want a lot of beating. They can be relied on to make the Sheffielders go all the way, but the chances are that with the advantage of being at home the Wednesday will win. The other Sheffield combination—the United—should also and a couple of points to their credit; for, although they have to go away, they should defeat the Wolverhampton Wanderers. Small Heath are making such a plucky effort to escape being reduced to the Second Division that their doings are always watched with interest. They visit the Blackburn Rovers to-morrow, and will probably have all their work cut out to avert defeat. The Heathens, however, are such an improved side that they will probably win.

Very little interest attaches to the matches in the Second Division other than those in which Preston North End Woolwich Arsenal are engaged. Both of these teams have to go away, the former to Leicester Fosse and the Arsenal to Bradford City. The odds on the success of the Preston and Woolwich clubs must be considerable; indeed, it is difficult to see how either can possibly lose. There are several first-rate games in the Southern League to be decided in the metropolitan district. One of these is the meeting of Fulham and Millwall on the ground of the first-named. During the last month or so the Dockers have been performing very inconsistently, and it is said that the team as a combination has deteriorated. They have a difficult task set them to-morrow, for Fulham are an improved side and are sure to fight hard. On their performances to date the Dockers are far and away the better side, but it will surprise very few people if Fulham succeed. Tottenham Hotspur, who are doing all they know to win the Cup, meet Bristol Rovers at Tottenham. In this case, too, the visiting side, on their performances to date, should win but if they play up to their best form the Spurs should capture a couple of points. West Ham United and Brighton and Hove Albion have both had disappointments this season. They meet at West Ham to-morrow. On last Saturday's performances the Brightonians should win, for then West Ham went down before Bristol Rovers by four goals to nil, and Brighton defeated Brentford by three to one. Luton received their second defeat of the season last Saturday, for going to Swindon, they failed by a goal to nil. Luton go to Wellingborough to-morrow, and if they are anything like the side they were during the first half of the season, the visitors should win easily. Southampton and Portsmouth, who tie for first place, meet Queen's Park Rangers and Brentford respectively. The Saints are at home and should win easily, though Portsmouth, who go away, may find Brentford a prettyhard nut to crack The struggle for supremacy among the Southern League teams remains interesting, for the first half-dozen clubs are all in the running.

It has at last been decided to row this year's boat race on the normal date, March 26. Recognising that the majority of Old Blues and others concerned were "against" the Holy Week fixture, the Cambridge president gave way in the most sportsmanlike fashion. This means the start will have to take place just before eight o'clock a.m. Some people seem to think this will inconvenience the general public, but past experience does not favour such a conclusion. Whenever an early start has been necessitated in other years the attandance was not appreiably affected. As at present arranged, both crews will arrive at Putney on March 14th, which will allow nearly a fortnight's tidal-water practice. Mr. Fletcher will have the Dark Blues in charge from the commencement of strict training—that is, Ash Wednesday—and Mr. Taylor, assisted by Mr. Dudley-Ward, the Light Blues. Owing to numerous drawbacks, not much real improvement has been made by the Dark Blues during the week. The enforced retirement of the president and the excessive floods have both been against any marked improvement "as a crew." Since the light boat has been in use defects of watermanship have become more pronounced, and unsteadiness over the stretcher is still a bad feature of the rowing. All the men are slow in getting in, moreover; hence the leg-work is coming on much too late. A certain amount of power about the middle of the stroke is observable when they are rowing, but it will evidently take some time to teach many of them how to apply their strength properly, No change has been made except at No. 4, where A. R. Balfour (Edinburgh Academy and University) has been rowing in Monier-Williams's place. He has given satisfaction so far, and, bar further mishaps, the crew may now be considered definitely settled. Individually, some of the men have made marked improvement, notably Jell. Underhill,and Spencer Phillips. Others have fallen off somewhat however, nor is Graham keeping the stroke as steady and lively as he ought to do, at this stage. Evans, at No. 7, and Hales, at No. 6, in particular, have yet a good deal to learn, especially in the way of swinging on to the beginning at once. As present they do not help stroke very much,although both are hard and willing workers. The dimensions of the Oxford new boat being built at Putney are:—Length, 63fr. beam, 23in.; depth amidships, 9 1-2in.; depth for'ward, 6 1-4 in.; depth aft, 5 3-4 in.

THE SMITH McAULIFFE FIGHT.

At the Skating Rink, Calcutta on Saturday night, Sergeant Smith, of the 10th Hussars, the Middle and Heavy Weight Champion Boxer of the Army, Jack McAuliffe the Light Middle and Heavy Weight Champion of India, met in a fight India and stakes of Rs. 10,000, for.

It was about a quarter past eleven when the fight commenced. Smith tackled his man vigorously at once and it soon became apparent that McAuliffe must do his best. There was hardly any feinting men hitting into each other hard and swift on each contract. McAuliffe, however, some very good style, but it was unavailing against his impetuous opponent who rushed him furiously and was becoming a bit winded when McAuliffe hit him neatly with his left knocking him down. In the second round Smith began a bit more cautiously, and this gave McAuliffe a chance of planting a couple of left swings on Smith's body and a right han led upper cut on his neck. But that seemed to be McAuliff's last effective stroke for Smith now thoroughly roused placed his blows swift and sure and what was better—hard McAuliffe staggered and fell as the Hussar dealt him a heavy right hander on the side of the head, but was up again only to receive a couple of left handed body blows followed by a smart cut in with his right McAuliffe came out distinly worse for his rough about and the third round saw him in sore straits. He made an effort in the beginning but his blows did not take and it was not long before Smith dealt him a terrific blow on the left side of the head which floored him. He was up again before three was counted only to be knowked down again and again while between his falls Smith punished him very severely. Five times did McAuliffe go down under his opponent's terrible blows, and on the last occasion he could just rise before the ten was counted when time was called and he lived into the fourth round which was the last. McAuliffe could just stand and appeared thoroughly done never attempting to ward off the frightful blows which his opponent dealt him pitilessly. Three times he fell. He rose just in time on each occasion, but not to retaliate for he hung limp against the ropes plukily refusing to acknowledge his defeat while Smith hit him again and again in the most vital spots. Finally Smith ceased for a moment and McAuliffe staggared clear of the rope, but a final well directed blow from Smith knoked him through the ropes where he lay till counted out, Smith winning easily amidst denfening applause. Mr. Burke handed the winner Rs. 10,000 the stakes The men shook hands Smith essayed to address the audience lauding McAuliffe's pluck and throwing out a challenge to any man in India and then the contestants left the stage. Thus ended a long looked for but rather disappointing fight McAuliffe has sustained bad injury to his though it is not fractured.

The lady who, in Mr. Cecil Rhodes's words before the Raid Committee, 'did the Colonies for the "Times'" is to lecture shortly on Nigeria before the Society of Arts. Lady Lugard—the Miss Flora Shaw of other days—has had special opportunities since she married, of learning much of the Africa Colony over which her husband rules. Lady Lugard is no longer the head of the Colonial Department of the "Times," her last big expedition on behalf of Printing House-square having been the adventurous journey to Klondyke, of which she gave a vivacious account some four years ago."

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT BLUE BOOK.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The Secretary of State replied on September 20:—

Your telegram of 10th instant. Tibetan negotiation, Lord Lansdowne will at once instruct our Minister at Peking to make serious representation to the Chinese Government pointing out the refusal of Tibetans to negotiate at place accepted by Dalai Lama for meeting of Commission, their hostile preparations and their imprisonment of British subjects at Shigatse, and stating that his Majesty's Government expect the Chinese Government to bring pressure to bear on Dalai Lama to secure that the Tibetans shall release prisoners and commence negotiations at once, adding that if Tibetans do not immediately satisfy these demands, his Majesty's Government will take measures necessary for release of prisoners and security of Mission. This representation is considered expedient, though any satisfactory result of representation is doubtful, in existing relations between Tibet and China. In the event of coercion becoming necessary, military situation will have to be considered, but proposal to advance far into the interior is regarded with grave misgiving by his Majesty's Government, who are disposed to think that the fact that we are in earnest may be sufficiently brought home to the Tibetans by the occupation of the Chumbi Valley in the first instance.

On November 5 1903,

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT PRESSED ITS VIEW

upon the Secretary of State in a further despatch, of which the following are the conclusions:—

We share the reluctance which they have hitherto entertained to embark upon strong measures. We have no quarrel with the Tibetan people and we have no desire to invade or permanently to occupy their country. Even now all that we solicit is sanction to transfer the scene of our negotiations to a locality in Tibet more suitable for the purpose than Khamba Jong, and better calculated to impress the Tibetan Government with a sense of our earnestness and power. Some such action is indispensable. We do not think it possble that the Tibetan Government—which we dissociate entirely from the Tibetan people—should be allowed to ignore its treaty obligations to thwart trade, to encroach upon our territory, to destroy our border pillars and to refuse even to receive our communications. Still less do we think that when at last an amicable conference has been arranged for the settlement of these difficulties we should acquiesce in our Mission being boycotted by the very persons who have been deputed to meet it, our officers insulted, our subjects arrested and ill-used, and our authority despised by a petty power which only mistakes our forbearance for weakness and which thinks that by an attitude of obdurate inertia it can once again compel us, as it has done in the past to desist from our intentions. We have already had to pay a heavy penalty for past mistakes in this respect. Were we now to repeat them we should estrange the confidence of the Nepalese Durbar, who have sympathized with and loyally supported us on the present occasion, we should aggravate the ignorant pride of the Tibetan Government, and we should only postpone to a later date, and to possibly more different conditions, the settlement which cannot much longer be delayed.

On November 6, 1903, the following instructions were telegraphed to the Viceroy:—

In view of the recent conduct of the Tibetans, his Majesty's Government feel that it would be impossible not to take action, and they accordingly sanction the advance of the mission to Gyangtse, they are, however, clearly of opinion that this step should not be allowed to lead to occupation or to permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs in any form. The advance should be made for the sole purpose of obtaining satisfaction, and as soon as reparation is obtained a withdrawal should be effected. While his Majesty's Government consider the proposed action to be necessary, they are not prepared to establish a permanent mission in Tibet, and the question of enforcing trade facilities in that country must be considered in the light of the decision conveyed in this telegram.

On November 17, 1903, Lord Lansdowne addressed the following despatch to his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg:—

The Russian Ambassador paid me a visit to-day, and at once spoke in earnest terms of the effect which had been created in Russia by the announcement that Major Younghusband's force was about to advance into Tibet. He was instructed to remind me of the statement which he had made to me on the 8th April as to the manner in which the Russian Government regarded the Tibetan question. They could not help feeling that the invasion of Tibetan territory by a British force was calculated to involve a grave disturbance of the Central Asian situation and it was most unfortunate that at the present moment when the Russian Government were, as I was aware, disposed to enter into an amicable discussion of our relations at the various points where British and Russian interests were in contact, an event of this kind, so calculated to create mistrust on the part of Russia, should have occurred. Count Benckendorff wished me however, to understand that the despatch which he had received had crossed, and was, therefore, not an answer to the telegram in which he had communicated the statement which I had made to him on the 7th instant as to the position of affairs in Tibet, and the steps which his Majesty's Government had determined to take. I expressed my great surprise at the excitement which the announcement seemed to have created. I had, I said, already pointed out to his Excellency that Tibet was, on the one hand in close geographical connexion with India, and, on the other far remote from any of Russia's Asiatic possessions. Our interest in Tibetan affairs was therefore wholly different from any which Russia could have in them. I reminded Count Benckendorff that I had already explained to him that we had received the greatest provocation at the hands of the Tibetans, who had not only failed to fulfil their treaty obligations, but had virtually refused to negotiate with us. They had even gone the length of returning the letters which we had addressed to the authorities at Lhasa, and more lately they had seized and as we believed, barbarously put to death two British subjects and had also carried off the transport animals which had been provided for the use of the Commission. We had always been reluctant to entangle ourselves in quarrels with the Tibetans, but our forbearance had, I was afraid, led them to believe that we could be ill-treated with impunity. I was firmly convinced that the Russian Government would not have shown as much patience as we had, and that they would have been at Lhasa by this time. I felt bound to add that it seemed to me beyond measure strange that these protests should be made by the Government of a Power which had, all over the world, never hesitated to encroach upon its neighbours when the circumstances seemed to require it. If the Russian Government had a right to complain of us for taking steps in order to obtain reparation from the Tibetans by advancing into Tibetan territory, what kind of language should we not be entitled to use in regard to Russian encroachments in Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia. Count Benckendorff asked me whether I had any objection to his saying that we had approved of the advance into Tibetan territory with reluctance, and only because circumstances had made it inevitable, and that our sole object was to obtain satisfaction for the affronts which we had received from the Tibetans. I said that I had no objection to his making such a statement. In spite of the

DIPLOMATIC ASSURANCES,

of the Russian Government, the Viceroy received on December 9 and on December 29 respectively the two following reports from Colonel Younghusband:—

Information that the Tibetans are relying on Russian support, and that Russian arms have entered Tibet, has now been received from several independent sources. It may be assumed as certain that Dorjieff who two or three years ago went on a mission to the Czar from the Dalai Lama, is at present at Lhasa; that a promise of Russian support has been given by him to the Tibetans and that the Tibetans believe thas this promised support will be given to them.

In the course of informal conversation to-day Colonel Chao stated that Dorjieff is at present in Lhasa. He also said that the arrogance of the Tibetans was due to their reliance on the support of the Russians, since many discussions have been held in Russia between Dorjieff and Russian officials with the result that of late the Tibetans have been taunting the Chinese openly and saying that they have now a stronger and greater Power than China upon which to rely for assistance.

On December 6 the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State:—

The Tibetan General at Yatung is reported by Colonel Younghusband to have asked to be given a pledge that if the Tibetans make no attack upon us no attack will be made by us on them. To this Colonel Younghusband has replied that we are conducting the Mission, under adequate protection, to a place better fitted for negotiations, that we are not at war with Tibet and that unless we are ourselves attacked, we shall not attack the Tibetans.

And the correspondence closes with a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, stating that:—

Every safeguard should be employed to ensure security of Mission, but Colonel Younghusband should be definitely instructed to observe the spirit of his statement to the Tibetan General, reported in your telegram of the 6th December. No hostile action must be taken by him unless he is attacked or finds that there is actual danger of his communications with base being cut off by Tibetans.

Space does not allow us to refer at any length to the correspondence between the British and Chinese Governments, The attitude of both Governments is sufficiently indicated in the following extract from a note addressed by Lord Lansdowne to the Chinese representative in London on November 23:

It is impossible that his Majesty's Government should consent to postpone the measures which the conduct of the Tibetans has constrained them to adopt, pending the arrival of the Amban, which will take place at an uncertain, but in any case remote date. Nor is there any reason to anticipate that his appearance on the scene will produce more effect on the Tibetan Government authorities than the previous efforts of the Chinese Government to influence their action.

and in Chang Ta jen's reply of the same date:—

The Wai-wu Pu hope that, recognizing the difficult position in which China has been placed by her obstinate and ignorant vassal, his Majesty's Government will be pleased to enjoin on the British Commissioners the exercise of patience and forbearance and thus assist the Amban in bringing the Tibetan to a juster sense of their duties and responsibilities as good neighborrs.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which George Poiner Sharling lately manager of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company in Bombay was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of several large sums of money belonging to the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, at the instance of Mr. Krishnarao Balvant Nandodkar, and assistant at the Bombay branch of the Comhany. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Nobic solicitors, appeared for the accused.

Mr Acworth said the accused was the manager of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company in Bombay holding a power of attorney from his masters as their agent in Bombay. As such under the rules of the company his duty was to keep two separate accounts, one of which was called the trading account and the other the expenses account. In the trading account were paid all money received from the constituents of the company, and according to the rules of the company the accused had no right to deal with that money. His duty was to send home every week to the company a statement showing how the affairs of the company stood, and certifying as to what sums had been paid and received by the company in Bombay. Besides this he had sent home a statement of the outstandings of the company. Mr. Acworth said the defalcations in all extended to a sum of about Rs. 35,000, but for the purposes of the present prosecutionhe would seect only certain items amounting to about Rs. 25,000. He would divide the whole into three charges, the first of which would be in respect of general dsficiency in the trading account. That charge was made up of Rs. 6,000 being the amount of four demand drafts received on different occasions between May and September 1903 by the accused from Messrs Rustomji and Company of Lahore. The accused ought to have paid those drafts to the campany, but instead of doing that, he got them cashed, with the exception of one, at the National Bank of India, and a draft of Rs. 2,000 was paid by the National Bank of India on the accused's account to the Commercial Bank of India. The accused had entered those drafts in the cashbook of the Company in the month of October last, but had failed to lodge them in the Company's bank account. About the 9th October the accused left on tour leaving the branch in charge to the assistant, who discovered that there had been a shortage of about Rs. 2,250-10. Before leaving Bombay the accused wrote a letter to the assistant saying that he had received the drafts from Messrs Rustomji and Company of Lahore. Mr. Acworth said it was practically a receipt given by the accused in the form of a letter. Subsequently the accused wrote to the assistant from Poona advising the latter that there was a further draft for Rs. 2,000 sent by Messrs Rustomji and Company and that the assistant should send a receipt to that firm in Lahore.

With regard to the cheques, Mr. Acworth said all the registered letters were received and opened by the accused. The cheques and drafts coming to the accused as manager would go to him direct and would never have been seen by any one else in Bombay. When the accused was in Calcutta certain cheques came into his hand there and in contravention of the rules of the Company he sent some of those cheques to the Income Tax Office in Bombay. Besides this £1,000 were transferred to be accused to be utilized for the purpose of expenses in Bombay. This money the accused had paid to the Agra Bank at the credit of the manager and not at the credit of the Company. The duty of the accused as manager was to send a statement to England every week and the last statement showed a balance of Rs. 5,000 in hand, but on that account there had been a sum of only Rs. 2 at the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and there had occurred a shortage of Rs. 5,000.

The third general deficiency was in respect of the consignment accounts of the goods consigned by the Dunlop Rubber Company at home to the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company in Bombay. Those goods were purchased by the Dunlop Tyre Company and sent to Bombay for sale. And received by the accused The accused kept separate books with respect to their sale. He kept the proceeds of the sales and had rendered no account for that. When on tour the accused frequently took advances from the constituents of the Company, and in one case Messrs. Hendry and Company of Calcutta appeared in the books of the Company as debtors for Rs. 718, but that firm held a receipt of the accused for Rs. 100 and no credit had been given to them for the payment.

Evidence was then led and the hearing was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	4	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	33	29	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	43	30	43
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	13	21
E Mazagon, Darwady, 2nd Nagpada, Esmailpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	47	42	62
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	6	11
G Mahim and Worli	11	10	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	23
Total	179	148	231
Total plague deaths to date	267,471	219,159	
Same date last year	240	195	285

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,420 as against 1,292 during the previous week. Of the total number 832 died of plague, which showed an increase of 114 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,009, which included 1,297 deaths from plague.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 29th February was as under:—Laboratory Officers P. R. Laboratory 18 doses.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd February it was resolved that Berth C, R, in the Prince's Dock may, as requested by the Agents, be allotted preferentially to the "Ellerman Line" in place of Berth No. 9, Victoria Dock.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 27th Feb. 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 27th Feb. 1904.	For week ending 28th Feb. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 28th Feb. 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	1,101	22	920
Do. „ out of „	23	1,038	26	968
Do. transported	15	922	17	691
Do. attended to	1	68	3	61
Do. warped	...	12	1	46

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

JULY of 1870 found Paris and Berlin gay as capitals need be. Clouds there were upon the horizon, but these would lift and diplomacy prevail. Dance and revel ran their course, and London saw no reason why they should not. But on the 25th of the month Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons opened a despatch box, looked a moment at its contents, then in a thrilling whisper said; "War declared against Prussia." From the ballrooms of Paris to the slaughter-house at Sedan was not so very far a step; from Sedan to the shambles of the Commune not much greater. So the brave display of amateur theatricals in which the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg has been rejoicing was not taken as too certain a guarantee of peace in the Far East. Greater men than the Czar have been called from the ballroom to the battlefield. Was there ever stranger transition than that from the brilliant scenes of the Vienna Congress to the dark tragedy of the Hundred Days?

Into one long fete in honour of the general peace the proceedings had resolved themselves. The destinies of empires were shaped during the whirl of a waltz; a kingdom was partitioned or enlarged at a masque; an indemnity was granted between the courses of a dinner; a constitution framed during a hunt. Suddenly a thunderbolt from a clear sky; Napoleon has escaped from Elba! He is going to the United States. Good! No, to Naples. Better still; the English will put a halter about his neck. Amateur theatricals are toward at the place in Vienna. "Napoleon escaped? Oh, uncle, and my rehearsal!" says Talleyrand's niece. The play runs its course at the palace; a ball is in full swing at M. de Metternich's. Word arrivss that Napoleon has reached France. "He has landed at Cannes." The King of Prussia gives a sign to the Duke of Wellington, and both silently leave the room. The guests stampede. The orchestra plays the harder to lure them to the dance again. But the great saloon is left to the candles and the band and guests are flying faster than orchestra can mark the time of their hurying feet.

Some men affect mantraps and spring guns to prove that an Englishman's house is his castle; some have faith in the efficacy of a good dog's teeth. A judge relies upon the notice: Trespassers will NOT be prosecuted. The most fanciful of all, we have just seen, has been wont to chain up a pot Satan in his grounds There has not often been a more successful garrison than that which William Beckford himself constituted. Critic, aouther, dilettante, eccentric, and recluse, he did not, in his later days love his fellows; so girt himself about with walls seven feet high, and at the top of them placed sharp spikes. Fonthill was famous as a treasure house, though no one was permitted to enter. The lord of demesne and treasury was too awe-inspiring to visit. But at last one man did by a trick, get into the grounds. An aged man met him, showed him round the grounds, did the honours famously, conducted him through the galleries of the house, laid bare all his store of art. Then he would have his guest stay to dinner. The guide was Beckford himself. Surely, this man had been maligned! He was urbanity and complaisance personified. As good a dinner as epicure need desire was served, with a delightful evening to follow.

A man of ripe scholarship, encyclopaedic knowlegde the friend of Voltaire Beckford a delightful companion. The night was far gone when, without warning he rose and left the room to return again, as his guest imagined. But no, in his place came a footman who at once extinguished the lights. Was not Mr. Beckford coming back? the visitor asked. No, he was not; he had gone to bed, the footman replied Further, Mr. Beckford presented his compliments to his visitor, and desired the footman to say that as the visitor had got into Fonthill without assistance Mr. Beckford would leave him to get out by the same method. And he advised him to be careful of the bloodhounds which were always loosed in the ground at nightfall. The poor man left the house in horror, pictured bloodhounds all ronnd him, took the first tree he came across, and there miserably remained until morning broke. Then he went sadly forth from Fonthill. One never heard of another uninvited visitor to Fonthill.

However true may be the complaint of Mr. William Watson in the current "Fortnightly" that great literature is pathetically regarded in England the same argument certainly does not hold good in the Near East. A tragic affair has just taken place in Bucharest which gives eloquent proof tothe contrary. M. Catulle Mendes, who is travelling in Roumania has there been the subject of a great popular ovation. A journalist of Bucharest, M. Seanteil, was so far out of sympathy with this feeling that he spoke "negligently" of the illustrious poet. Another journalist, M. Spiro Prassiu, took this as a personal insult and retorted furiously, blows followed words, and a duel was at once arranged. It took place next morning, and at the first exchange of bullets M. Prassiu was mortally wounded, dying some minutes later, his last words being a thanksgiving that he was thus able to die in defence of poetry.

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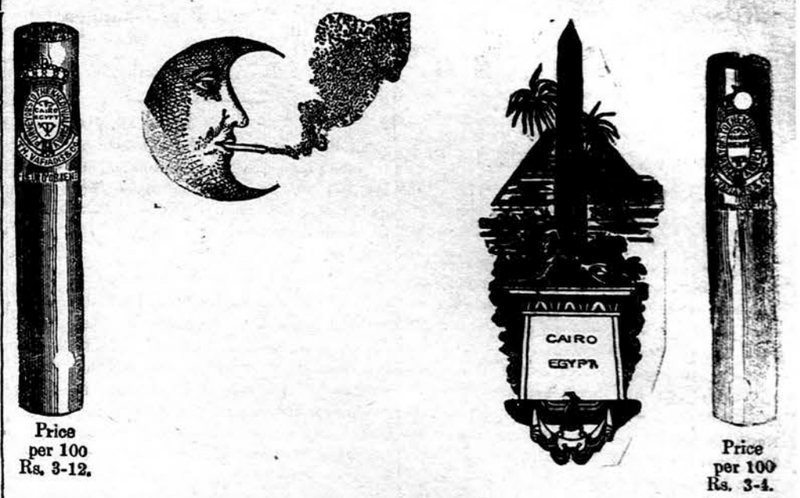

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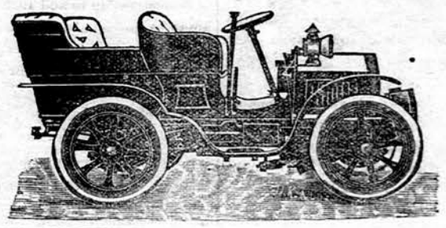
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Plain gold, Rs. 24. Set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 25-8. 4 pearls & 1 turquoise, Rs. 27.

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Pear's or pearls & turquoises, Rs. 22

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Enamelled with 2 pearls and 2 diamonds, Rs. 50.

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All pearls, or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 35.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

NOTHING that the War Office Reconstruction Committe has proposed is likely to cause so much feeling in the Army as the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, which, however, is the direct result of the institution of the Army Council. All the sentiment of the soldier and all the traditions of his service, says the Army and Navy Gazette are associated with the existence of the Commander-in-Chief as the head of the Army, and there may well be objection to the removal of an officer who has been so prominent in all Army concerns. Yet, the measure having received the approval of the King it would be profitless to demur. The Commander in Chief was directed to exercise general command of the Military Forces of the Crown, and to be the principal military adviser of the Secretary of State. In him executive power and administrative duties were supposed to be combined, and, strong as may be the feeling aroused by the course adopted, the time has come for some such change. The attempt to combine different functions in the same office has led to confusion, expense, dual control, divided responsibility, and finally to the result shown by the War Committee. It has, therefore, been decided to divorce administation from executive command, and to decentralise the latter. The truth is, that in order to secure effective control, a commander must be in constant touch with the units he commands, but the Commander in Chief has inevitably become more and more engrossed in work not necessarily concerned with the chief command of the Army, while his duties in this respect, and as chief military adviser, have made it impossible for him to effectually conduct those inspections of the troops which were an important part of his task. Yet we cannot but witness the departure of the Commander-in Chief from our military counsels without experiencing the keenest regret, and we render the highest homage to the great qualities of those most distinguished officers who have held this exceedingly difficult and onerous position, and who, in the endeavour to execute its complex duties, have given their best services to their Sovereign and country.

Professor Arthur Thomson, the son, if we are not mistaken, of an old naval surgeon has in a letter to the 'Times," raised the question of the care of the wounded in naval warfare. The subject was discussed at the Royal United Service Institution last year, when a paper was read by Dr Philip Rendal, who pointed out that at present the accommodation on board our warships for this purpose is very insufficient and inadequate. It is admitted that there are great difficulties in the way of dealing with the wounded in action owing to the manner in which modern vessels are divided into compartments, and communication is practically impossible when the conveyance of wounded is in question. In all probability during a battle the cases will have to be attended temporarily where they occur. The solution is to be found in the provision of hospital ships, and although, as Professor Thomson points out, there is at present only one of these vessels, and that we owe to the benevolence of an American, there can be no doubt that such ships could be speedily improvised in case of war. There need be no apprehension lest the Admirality is insufficiently alive to this requirement of the Service, and not only are designs for the construction of such ships already in existence, but fittings for temporary vessels are ready. At the same time it is as well that the question should be kept prominently to the front, and Professor Thomson will have the thanks and the sympathy of the Service in his endeavour to keep it before the public.

The "Yacht" thinks that the French navy makes a poor show in the Far East, even if the reserve division and the local ships of Cochin China and Tonquin are included. The armoured cruisers Montcalm and Gueydon are under the vice-admiral, and are to be joined by the much-discussed "Sully." The second division has three protected cruisers, of which the Chateaurenault flying the rear admiral's flag, resembles rather a large liner than a warship, while the others are the Pascal and Bugeaud, each of about 5,000 tons whose nominal speed of 19 or 20 knots is really 16 knotes or a little more. Then there are the gunboats "Decidee, Surprise, and Comet," which, upon mobilisation would probably be put out of commission, while the old ships "Redoutable, Vauban, and Acheron Styx" are of very doubtful utility. As to the gunboats on the local Stations, they scarcely count at all.

The correspondent of the "Yacht" at Cherbourg says that the Russian battleship Nicolai I., accompanied by the despatch vessel Abrek, left that port bound for the Baltic on January 20. During their sojourn the officers and seamen were entertained by the people. The Okean, training ship for stokers and artificers, has also visited Cherbourg on her return to the Baltic.

Recruiting for the Army is just now attracting much attention, and considerable comment is excited by the inferior physique of those who offer themselves as recruits. A general cause for this inferior physique lies in the social conditions under which so many lads live at the the critical period of the lives when they ought to be developing into men. If it were possible to catch these lads then and to look after them, to see them properly housed, fed, clothed and drilled, we should rescue thousands of them from degeneracy, in morals and help them to become men in every sense of the word. This however is not a impossibility if ashas been suggested in "The Broad Arrow," Militia cadet companiesare authorised and supported for this very purpose. There is an immense field waiting for really philanthropic work of this kind all over the country, and work too of real national and military value. Young lads of what are known as the recruiting classes ought to be taken in hand about the age of fifteen or sixteen or even younger, and in a properly organised and equipped cadet company of Militia should find means for enjoyable physical and moral culture. When old enough they can be passed into the ranks of the Militia, and with a prolonged recruits for training ought to develop into the best class of recruits for Regular Army. The point is to catch them young. The Regulars cannot do this but the Militia can and therefore again we urge that attention may be given to this really important proposal.

The regimental officer has certainly found a champion in the present War Minister, who stated at Liverpool on the 21st ult, that he pleaded for this much-maligned individual. As Mr. Arnold-Forster rightly remarked, hard things have been said of the regimental officer, and we may add that both the lay press and certain high officials at the Horse Guards have combined to belittle him as much as possible It is untrue, says Mr. Arnold-Forster, to maintain that the regimental officer does not take interest in his work, and if it were true the fault lies with the superior military authorities, who are responsible for his training and who do nothing to give the young officer a real interest in his profession, knowing that he has a heartrending task, and his opportunities are rare for assembling his men for instruction. We thoroughly endorse Mr. Arnold-Forster's remarks, as we are aware that now, as formerly, the regimental officer has the same difficulty in getting his men together for instructional purposes, seeing that so much of the soldier's time is taken up with fatigues and other work outside his professional duties. Nearly two years ago the Committee on Military Education expressed the opinion that the existing system is calculated to discourage work and technical education in the Army, and that a zealous intelligent officer had no inducement to improve his professional knowledge. Sir Evelyn Wood who until shortly before had been Adjutant-General, admitted before the Committee that no steps were taken to encourage study, and that the system that prevailed rendered it well-nigh impossible to render efficient military training either to officers or men; yet Sir Evelyn Wood, who as Adjutant-General was responsible for the training of the Army, admitted that nothing had been done to remedy the lamentable condition of affairs that he described. Sir Ian Hamilton however made a wholesale condemnation of young officers in his evidence before the Committee. His words were: Young officers have not any keenness for their profession, and it is not the form to have it. The idea is to do as little as they possibly can. As was stated in our columns at the time, the sweeping remarks of the present Adjutant-General were a libel on young regimental officers as a class, and are not borne out by those commanding officers who exercise a proper supervision over their officers and who set their junior an example of efficiency. Sir Ian Hamilton will do well to note the words of Mr. Arnold-Forster as regards the regimental officer.

The last ship navigated entirely under sail, the old "Melpomene," boys' training ship, has disappeared from the French navy. Contrary to the views of many officers, an order was received at Brest to put the old frigate out of commission. The same discussion has arisen which was raised in England by the abolition of the old training squadron. There are those in France who think the opposition to sails has gone too far. The Vienna, concerning the safety of which there has been such keen anxiety, was formerly a three-masted barque, but was provided with square sails only on her foremast. We should not be disposed, however, to think that the Melpomene was a real loss. The days have gone by when time can be found amid the pressure of things to be learned, for training under sails, admirable as that training was.

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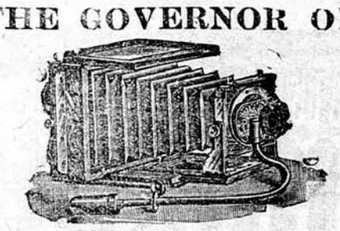

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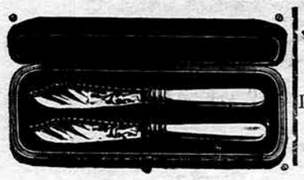

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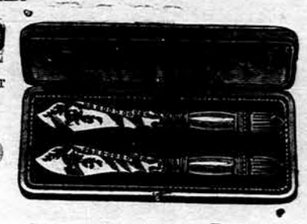

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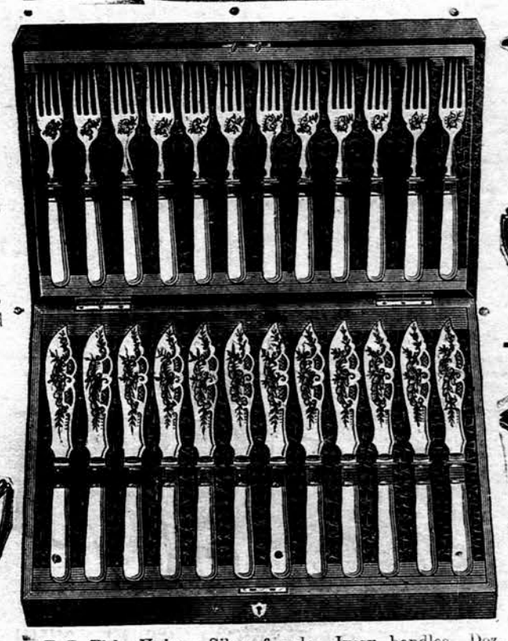

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